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ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION
ASSESSMENT DES
BOARD EVALUATIONS
ENVIRONNMENTALES

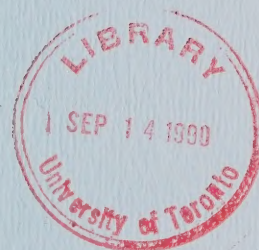
VOLUME: 230

DATE: Thursday, August 30, 1990
Le jeudi 30 août 1990

BEFORE/DEVANT:

A. KOVEN Chairman/Président

E. MARTEL Member/Commissaire



POUR OBTENIR DES INFORMATIONS, VEUILLEZ COMPOSER (SANS TARIF):
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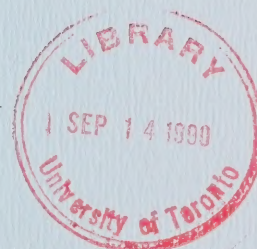
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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of an Order-in-Council
(O.C. 2449/87) authorizing the
Environmental Assessment Board to
administer a funding program, in
connection with the environmental
assessment hearing with respect to the
Timber Management Class
Environmental Assessment, and to
distribute funds to qualified
participants.

Public hearing held at the Best Western Water
Tower Inn, 360 Great Northern Road, Sault
Ste. Marie, Ontario, on Thursday, August
30th, 1990, commencing at 2:00 p.m.

VOLUME 230
(official transcript)

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN
MR. ELIE MARTEL

Chairman
Member

A P P E A R A N C E S

MR. V. FREIDIN, Q.C.)	MINISTRY OF NATURAL
MS. C. BLASTORAH)	RESOURCES
MS. K. MURPHY)	
MR. B. CAMPBELL)	
MS. J. SEABORN)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MS. B. HARVIE)	
MR. R. TUER, Q.C.)	ONTARIO FOREST INDUSTRY
MR. R. COSMAN)	ASSOCIATION and ONTARIO
MS. E. CRONK)	LUMBER MANUFACTURERS'
MR. P.R. CASSIDY)	ASSOCIATION
MR. H. TURKSTRA	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
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DR. T. QUINNEY)	OF ANGLERS & HUNTERS
MR. D. HUNTER)	NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATION
MS. S. BAIR-MUIRHEAD)	and WINDIGO TRIBAL
	COUNCIL
MR. J.F. CASTRILLI)	
MS. M. SWENARCHUK)	FORESTS FOR TOMORROW
MR. R. LINDGREN)	
MR. D. COLBORNE)	GRAND COUNCIL TREATY #3
MS. N. KLEER)	
MR. C. REID)	ONTARIO METIS &
MR. R. REILLY)	ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATION
MR. P. SANFORD)	KIMBERLY-CLARK OF CANADA
MS. L. NICHOLLS)	LIMITED and SPRUCE FALLS
MR. D. WOOD)	POWER & PAPER COMPANY
MR. D. MacDONALD	ONTARIO FEDERATION OF
	LABOUR

APPEARANCES: (Cont'd)

MR. R. COTTON		BOISE CASCADE OF CANADA LTD.
MR. Y. GERVAIS)	ONTARIO TRAPPERS
MR. R. BARNES)	ASSOCIATION
MR. R. EDWARDS)	NORTHERN ONTARIO TOURIST
MR. B. MCKERCHER)	OUTFITTERS ASSOCIATION
MR. L. GREENSPOON)	NORTHWATCH
MS. B. LLOYD)	
MR. J.W. ERICKSON, Q.C.)		RED LAKE-EAR FALLS JOINT
MR. B. BABCOCK)	MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
MR. D. SCOTT)	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
MR. J.S. TAYLOR)	ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
MR. J.W. HARBELL)	GREAT LAKES FOREST
MR. S.M. MAKUCH)	
MR. J. EBBS		ONTARIO PROFESSIONAL FORESTERS ASSOCIATION
MR. D. KING		VENTURE TOURISM ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO
MR. H. GRAHAM		CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY (CENTRAL ONTARIO SECTION)
MR. G.J. KINLIN		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MR. S.J. STEPINAC		MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT & MINES
MR. M. COATES		ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
MR. P. ODORIZZI		BEARDMORE-LAKE NIPIGON WATCHDOG SOCIETY

APPEARANCES: (Cont'd)

MR. R.L. AXFORD	CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SINGLE INDUSTRY TOWNS
MR. M.O. EDWARDS	FORT FRANCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MR. P.D. McCUTCHEON	GEORGE NIXON
MR. C. BRUNETTA	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TOURISM ASSOCIATION

I N D E X O F P R O C E E D I N G S

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I N D E X O F E X H I B I T S

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1297	13-page written presentation submitted by Betty McGie on behalf of Watson's Algoma Vacations Ltd.	41776
1298	Two-page letter presentation from Richard Everson, Everson's Lodge, Wawa, Ontario.	41805
1299	Seven-page written submission submitted by Mr. Schreiber.	41811
1300	Six-page written submission submitted by Donald MacLachlan and various other material referred to above.	41834
1301	Eight-page letter dated June 15, 1990 to Mr. Don MacLachlan from Mr. Serge Tenaglia, acting District Manager, Wawa District.	41850
1302	One-page written presentation of Lix van Amellsfoort, Independent Loggers of Ontario.	41853
1303	Five-page written presentation of Gordon Stone, Canadian Institute of Forestry with four publications attached.	41861
1304	Five-page written presentation of Mr. Brian Thomas, Sault & District Anglers Association.	41877
1305	Letter dated August 30, 1990 from Enn Poldmaa and Robin MacIntyre.	41916

I N D E X O F E X H I B I T S

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1306	Written presentation of Ms. Paton Lodge Lindsay and attached documentation consisting of maps of Blind River District, correspondence from Ombudsman of Ontario, aerial photographs, MNR's Code of Ethics and Conduct, excerpts about AOC's from MNR sources, and other statistical and descriptive information sourced from Wildlife Branch of the MNR.	41917
1307	Eighty slides submitted by Ms. Lodge Lindsay.	41958
1308A	Picture depicting what is supposed to be a moose corridor in Havrot Township, submitted by Ms. Lodge Lindsay.	41958
1308B	Picture depicting what is supposed to be a moose corridor in Havrot Township, also showing piles of cut logs from a cut in April 1990, submitted by Ms. Lodge Lindsay.	41959
1309	Six-page written presentation of Mr. Barry Waito.	41966
1310	Seven-page written presentation of Mr. David Anstess.	41976

1 ---Upon commencing at 2:00 p.m.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated, ladies
3 and gentlemen.

4 Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.
5 Welcome to the third meeting of the timber management
6 hearing in Sault Ste. Marie. We thank you very much
7 for meeting with us today. I am going to go over the
8 introductory remarks I have been making at the
9 beginning of each of these sessions because there have
10 been new people in the audience each time. I am going
11 to make these remarks and they are very brief.

12 I am prepared also to repeat my remarks
13 in French if anyone in the audience would like me to do
14 so.

15 Bonne après-midi, mes dames et messieurs.
16 S'il y a quelqu'un qui est présent dans l'audience qui
17 voudrait que je répète un mot de bienvenu ou la marche
18 à suivre en français, je suis contente de le faire.

19 Aussi, il y a des traducteurs dans la
20 salle pour les présentations, si vous voulez.

21 My colleague, Mr. Elie Martel, needs
22 little introduction wherever we go in Ontario,
23 particularly in the north. He has been a strong
24 representative of northern interests for many years, 20
25 of them in the Ontario Legislature and he continues to

1 play that role. The Board is very fortunate to have
2 Mr. Martel participating at this hearing.

3 My name is Anne Koven and I chair the
4 hearing.

5 We are assisted by Daniel Pascoe -
6 Daniel, could you stand up please - Michele Devaul who
7 is at the back of the room and Janet Martel who is not
8 in the room.

9 If you have any questions about the
10 Environmental Assessment Board or about how the hearing
11 is run or how you might participate it in further,
12 please speak to Daniel after the session and we will
13 also be here this evening.

14 Mr. Martel and I are two members of the
15 Environmental Assessment Board. All of us are
16 appointed by the Ontario government for terms of three
17 years. Elie and I have spent our full time on this
18 hearing. Other members of the Environmental Assessment
19 Board conduct hearings that you may be aware of. Those
20 include the Ontario Waste Management Corporation and
21 the Hydro hearing that is coming up on demand/supply
22 planning.

23 What is it that Elie and I do exactly?
24 We listen to the evidence. We have been doing this for
25 two years now, mostly in Thunder Bay and more recently

1 in Toronto. This will be our 230th day of hearing
2 time. We have accumulated over 40,000 pages of written
3 transcript. We hold meetings like this across the
4 north. We feel it is our job to go to you. People
5 can't come to us, whether we were in Thunder Bay or
6 Toronto. After we leave here we will be going to
7 Espanola, Timmins, Hearst and Geraldton.

8 We listen to the evidence at this hearing
9 for reasons of making a decision about this
10 application. It is the timber management planning
11 process and the proponent is the Ministry of Natural
12 Resources. We are guided by the Environmental
13 Assessment Act which tells us what we must do when we
14 make this decision.

15 We listen to all of the evidence, we
16 consider what all of the potential environmental
17 aspects are of this application and what they will mean
18 to everyone. After hearing the evidence, we will make
19 a decision about whether or not to approve this
20 application.

21 This is a very complicated process. Mr.
22 Martel and I are not in favour of very formal settings
23 such as these. We think it is very intimidating for
24 people to stand up in rooms like this and give your
25 point of view and we admire you for doing so. We hope

1 that no one will feel they cannot rise to their feet
2 and tell us what they think about this.

3 We haven't made a decision, obviously.
4 We are not going to make the decision until we have
5 heard all the evidence and what you tell us will be
6 taken into regard in the same way as all the other
7 evidence we've heard.

8 We have a few rules and they are simple.
9 Today we are going to call on people who contacted us
10 when the hearing notice was put in the newspaper.
11 After that, anyone else in the room who has something
12 to say, stand up and say it.

13 We are going to ask that you come to our
14 table to be sworn in. If you are not comfortable about
15 doing that, we are not going to force you to. Anyone
16 in the audience is free to ask any questions of anyone
17 else who is giving a presentation. Mr. Martel and I
18 will also ask questions if we don't understand clearly
19 what you are telling.

20 We have full-time parties who appear
21 before us regularly and I am going to introduce them so
22 you will know whose interest they represent in the
23 event you want to talk to them or they have questions
24 for you.

25 Dr. Quinney represents the Ontario

1 Federation of Anglers & Hunters, Mr. Donald Huff
2 represents Forests for Tomorrow, Mr. Paul Cassidy
3 represents the Ontario Forest Industry Association and
4 the Ontario Lumber Manufacturers Association, Catherine
5 Blastorah represents the Ministry of Natural Resources
6 and Betsy Harvie represents the Ministry of the
7 Environment.

8 If you have a written presentation as
9 well as an oral presentation, we are going to ask you
10 to give us a copy. We are going to give it an exhibit
11 number and it will become a permanent record of our
12 evidence.

13 Everything we say today is being recorded
14 by our court reporters, Marilyn Callaghan and Eddie
15 Dugas. If you want to see transcripts of the hearing
16 you can go to the main public library in Sault Ste.
17 Marie.

18 We also have French interpreters
19 attending the hearing today. They are Roland Henri,
20 Laurie Saint-Martin and Angelo Macri, and I think
21 that's everyone.

22 We thank you again for coming and let's
23 get started with the presentations. The first person
24 we will call on today is Betty McGie.

25 Is Ms. McGie here?

1 BETTY MCGIE, Sworn

2 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. McGie's presentation
3 will be Exhibit 1297. It is a 13-page written
4 presentation and Ms. McGie is representing Watson's
5 Algoma Vacations Ltd. here in Sault Ste. Marie.

6 MS. MCGIE: We are based in Wawa.

7 MADAM CHAIR: In Wawa, thank you.

8 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1297: 13-page written presentation
9 submitted by Betty McGie on
10 behalf of Watson's Algoma
 Vacations Ltd.

11 MS. MCGIE: On behalf of Watson's Algoma
12 Vacations, which is the business that my family has
13 owned and operated since 1946, I wish to thank the
14 committee for this opportunity to express our concerns
15 for the present status of our resource management
16 practices in northern Ontario.

17 Although our company today owns two
18 fly-in hunting/fishing lodges, a charter air service
19 and travel agency, my parents originally started --

20 MADAM CHAIR: Could we ask you to slow
21 down, please, so the court reporter can transcribe
22 everything you say.

23 MS. MCGIE: Sorry.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

25 MS. MCGIE: Although our company today

1 owns two fly-in fishing and hunting lodges, a charter
2 air service and a travel agency, my parents originally
3 started in the wilderness tourism business in the
4 spring of 1946 with one main cabin on the north shore
5 of Kabinakagami Lake in Derry Township in the north
6 Algoma District.

7 Today, Pine Portage, as it is named, is
8 still the heart of our company and now has
9 accommodation for some 86 guests and carries a
10 full-time seasonal staff of 20 people.

11 The second lodge which we purchased in
12 1982 presently operates on a lease/management and is
13 located on the south shore of Kabinakagami Lake with
14 accommodations for 36 guests and operates with a staff
15 of ten.

16 The other branches of our company
17 compliment the lodge operations and that our charter
18 air service provides the flying arrangements for the
19 lodge guests and our travel agency offers commercial
20 airline, hotel, motel, car rentals, et cetera, to both
21 the locals and our travelling guests.

22 All of the affairs of our company are
23 handled through one main office in Wawa and together
24 with our company management provides 12 full-time jobs.

25 The combined sales of our companies is in

1 excess of \$1-million annually and generates payroll
2 costs in excess of 450,000.

3 Although my parents are still the chief
4 executive officers of the company, we now have three
5 generations of our family in various functions within
6 the business.

7 For a brief history of our Pine Portage
8 Lodge, we must actually go back some 70 years to when
9 my grandparents originally settled in the railroad Town
10 of Oba. My grandfather was the station agent there for
11 some 30 years and my father grew up hunting and fishing
12 the rivers and lakes around the town.

13 While serving as a pilot with the RCAF in
14 the second world war, he had a dream of developing a
15 tourist business on Kabinakagami Lake. On his return
16 in 1945, he set about to fulfill his dream. The
17 present site of the lodge was originally a forest
18 ranger's cabin and folklore tells of a Hudson Bay
19 trading post frequented by the local Indians.

20 Traditional access to the lake was by a
21 20-mile boat ride or canoe ride down the Oba River from
22 the Town of Oba. All of the lodge guests, fuel,
23 supplies and materials were transported by boat or
24 barge down the river to within three quarters of a mile
25 distance cross country from the lake.

1 A portage was cut through the bush from
2 the river to Kabinakagami Lake on the side of the
3 lodge. My father originally carried all of our
4 supplies across the portage with a packsack and a
5 wheel-barrow. He later floated an old jalopy down the
6 river and cut the trail wider this so that it became
7 more of a road for passage.

8 Sometime during the 1950's, he loaded a
9 D-4 Bulldozer onto a barge made of oil drums and planks
10 and floated it down the river to the portage and
11 thereby changed the traditional means of road
12 construction and land clearing at the lodge. We were
13 able to expand our facility and accomodations to what
14 it is today and we are classified as a four-star rated
15 lodge today. Our equipment and supplies followed but
16 all were moved down river by barge -- or to the lodge.

17 In the late 1950's, early 60's, we
18 started to make use of the local air services in our
19 area and moved our business another step forward. At
20 that time, we also purchased our own aircraft for
21 private use and the movement of our supplies become
22 faster.

23 Until the summer of 1958, my parents, my
24 five brothers and sisters and myself lived at the lodge
25 during the summer and in the Town of Oba in winter, and

1 during that time my father also operated a small
2 logging business in winter to subsidize his income.

3 In 1958, my parents moved our family to
4 Sault Ste. Marie for the winters to allow us to attend
5 the larger school system than offered in Oba.

6 In the mid 60's, the family then moved to
7 the Town of Wawa where most of us still live today.
8 From that time on, our base of operations has been from
9 the Town of Wawa.

10 In the early 1970's, we built an office
11 building to accomodate our lodge office operations and
12 initiated North Star Travel which we continue to
13 operate, managed by my sister today.

14 In the mid 1970's, we purchase an air
15 service with a number of outpost cabins that was based
16 out of Hawk Junction. We operated these outposts for
17 approximately four years, developed it into a
18 profitable business and did the charter flying for our
19 lodge guests. We sold that air service in 1978, but
20 continue to charter the aircraft to fly our guests to
21 Pine Portage Lodge.

22 At that time, we still had a large number
23 of guests that travelled by train to Oba and down the
24 river by boat. Although Oba is accessed by both the
25 ACR and Via Rail, changing train schedules gradually

1 made this train travel arrangement inconvenient and
2 larger and larger numbers of our guests were flying
3 into the lodge.

4 In 1982, the second lodge we know own
5 known as Kaby Lodge became available for sale and we
6 further investigated the potential of expanding our
7 lodge operations. The quality of the fisheries and
8 wilderness environment in that area at the time
9 justified the financial investment we would have to
10 make. It cannot be emphasized strongly enough that any
11 wilderness tourism operation is judged by the quality
12 of the wilderness resources, as well as its physical
13 plant. Our economic viability is also determined by
14 the quality of experience that our guests enjoy.

15 Once we purchased a second lodge, we had
16 to invest a greater deal of time and money in general
17 maintenance, repairs and equipment prior to opening the
18 business. We also reduced the total occupancy of the
19 lodge from approximately 50 guests to 36. This was
20 done not only for operation purposes but also
21 conservation purposes. The long-term survival of our
22 fish and wildlife resources is and always has been of
23 great importance to our family.

24 With the increased demands for services
25 from our guests, we re-established our air service in

1 1985 based out of property on Wawa Lake. This business
2 employs two full-time pilots seasonally, plus at least
3 one engineer for maintenance and a base maintenance
4 person.

5 Because our present way of life was
6 literally carved out of the wilderness, the environment
7 in which we live is very important to us. In the past
8 45 years, our family has seen a great many changes take
9 place and not all for the good in the name of progress.

10 Our Pine Portage Lodge operation is
11 somewhat unique in that it is located in a privately
12 owned township. Derry Township is opened by Newaygo
13 Forest Products, as well as a number of other townships
14 in the Hearst District. As our landlords, these past
15 many years this company has been very considerate and
16 conscientious of the needs and protections our business
17 required.

18 Our personal relationship with this
19 company is not the norm. Considering the fact that we
20 have conflicting resource users. Over the years,
21 Newaygo's logging operations have gradually moved them
22 closer and closer to Pine Portage Lodge, but this
23 company always kept its word and endeavoured to protect
24 the fragile environment in which our business operates.

25 In the early 1980's, they began their

1 logging operations within Derry Township and within a
2 mile of the lodge. We had a number of meetings with
3 the company officials and agreed to the conditions and
4 protection we felt Kabinakagami Lake and our lodge
5 needed to survive.

6 Since this company was carrying on their
7 operations on their lands, all the road building costs
8 were absorbed by the business. No government subsidies
9 went into the construction. Since the road is private,
10 a gate was set up at the entrance to the township and
11 has been maintained until today and no passage is
12 allowed on that road except for leaseholders within the
13 Derry Township and no guests or any of our staff travel
14 that road.

15 Since the road -- this was critical to
16 the protection of the wilderness resources and the
17 tourism value of the lake. In addition to gating the
18 road, the company carried out most of the cutting
19 operations near the lodge during the winter. Wherever
20 possible, winter roads only were constructed and all of
21 the hauling was done in the fall so as not to disrupt
22 the wilderness environment with the sounds of trucks
23 driving up and down the primary road. As I stated,
24 this road is within a half a mile of the lodge.

25 Since Derry Township encompasses most of

1 the north end of Kabinakagami Lake, the action of this
2 logging company were critical to the protection of the
3 lake. Tourism value reserves of trees were maintained
4 along the shoreline up the lake as set out in
5 management plans, even though this company is not
6 obligated to do so on private land.

7 Today, Kabinakagami Lake has logging
8 roads to the west, south from the Town of Hornepayne,
9 being constructed by Quebec-Ontario Paper. It has
10 roads to the east being constructed and logged by
11 companies out of the community of Hearst and has
12 logging operations to the south carried out by Dubreuil
13 Forest Products. Each one of these operations can mean
14 the final destruction of the quality tourism resources
15 based on the present level of protection afforded by
16 the Ministry of Natural Resources.

17 In Derry Township, it would seem that we
18 have a rosy picture of two resource industries working
19 hand in hand for their mutual benefit, but such is not
20 the case. The third party in this whole process is our
21 Ministry of Natural Resources and their policies which
22 do not seem to want to address site specific protection
23 issues.

24 In the case of our lodge, this logging
25 company did whatever they could at their cost to

1 protect our tourism business on this lake. In return
2 for the reserve they left in their private township,
3 they asked the Ministry of Natural Resources for a
4 waiver of Crown charges on jack pine. Not only will
5 the Ministry not consider this company's request, they
6 are suggesting that they approach the tourism
7 businesses on the lake for compensation for their loss.

8 It would appear that the MNR is working
9 at a double standard in our case. They have allowed
10 the Algoma Central Railway a waiver of fees for timber
11 on their land in the Hearst District, but will not do
12 the same for a company that is willing to protect the
13 tourism industry.

14 A copy of the letter from the Ministry's
15 forester in Hearst is attached to my submission
16 indicating their suggestion that tourism pay for
17 protection.

18 Since the tourism industry does not have
19 any resource allocation on which we can depend, it is
20 ludicrous for the Ministry to even suggest that we be
21 required to pay a forestry company to ensure a reserve
22 is left for the protection of the lake's resources.

23 What has happened to the MNR's
24 responsibility to ensure the natural resources of the
25 lake are protected. On the other three sides of the

1 lake, the logging companies are operating on Crown land
2 and are subject to MNR regulations and subsidizes for
3 roads. However, one company which operates on the
4 north end of the same lake in a private township is not
5 given the same consideration to protect the same
6 tourism values and resources.

7 If the MNR is truly concerned with the
8 resource management of the whole lake and they have not
9 had to subsidize this company for road construction,
10 then we feel they have a responsibility to assist
11 Newaygo Forest Products however possible for the
12 protection they have afforded to the lake.

13 It is our position that the current
14 resource management nightmare facing the MNR is a
15 monster of their own creation. By their present system
16 of subsidizing the logging companies for the
17 construction of forest access roads, they have turned
18 these companies into road builders. Their long-term
19 integrated resource management is set aside for the
20 immediate financial return for the construction of as
21 many kilometres of road as can be approved.

22 We feel that our government and our
23 natural resources would be far better served if all of
24 the logging companies were given stumpage credits
25 instead of road subsidies. In this way, the logging

1 companies would be much more conscientious of their
2 road locations, cutting practises, employee
3 responsibilities and general resource management.

4 If the overall cost came from their own
5 pockets up front rather than the public coffers, our
6 provincial treasury would have the millions of dollars
7 in road money available to begin to address the serious
8 environmental issues on road protection and
9 enhancement -- resource protection and enhancement.

10 In our company's present situation,
11 current MNR practices do not address all the future
12 protection that our industry will require, nor does the
13 proposed changes in the Class EA. Although Kabi Lake
14 is situated in the Hearst District, the MNR has allowed
15 timber exchanges for Dubreuil Forest Products which is
16 in the Wawa District. The exchange is for wood in the
17 Nagagami Forest on the south end of Kabi Lake.

18 To access those allocations, this logging
19 company has been carrying on accelerating construction
20 of miles and miles of primary roads through one of the
21 last true wilderness areas in this part of the
22 province, but in the face of this road construction
23 there is currently the potential for resource
24 destruction for Oba Lake, Esnagi Lake and Kabinakagami
25 Lake. The current resource management practices of the

1 MNR do not provide for the protection of the fish,
2 wildlife and natural environment in the wake of these
3 roads.

4 The current practices and policies are
5 reactive not proactive. Must we always play catch-up
6 with the resources for which they are the managers.
7 Once a lake is accessed by public roads, statistics
8 show that the fisheries are in a negative sustained
9 yield within five years. The current numbers of
10 dollars put into most district fisheries enhancement
11 programs are only the equivalent of one kilometre of
12 road subsidy given the forest industry. There is no
13 comparisons for such a standard in resource management.

14 Our family, guests and locals who have
15 accessed Kabi Lake by the traditional means for more
16 than 50 years have always respected and protected the
17 resources of this beautiful lake. The long-term
18 survival and enhancement of the fish and wildlife in
19 this area is not something we would like to see. It is
20 a very real part of our daily lives.

21 We are very conscious of the amount of
22 fishing pressure put on the lake. More and more of our
23 guests do not take fish home. We enforce catch limits,
24 size limits, catch and release, fish sanctuaries. Our
25 family has participated in lake management plans,

1 fisheries plans, FMA, open houses and numerous meetings
2 on resource management with the MNR for over 40 years.

3 We have restricted the number of moose
4 hunters we could accomodate for more than 20 years,
5 long before the implementation of the current tag
6 allocation by the MNR. However, the current statistics
7 indicate that the tag allocation in Wildlife Management
8 Unit 22, in which we are located, is not improving the
9 moose herds. The district biologist has admitted that
10 there is an overharvesting of moose on the open access
11 roads. With the present road control policies, this
12 situation is only going to get worse.

13 The fact that the MNR has already reduced
14 the number of tags in Management Unit 22 supports the
15 decline in the numbers of moose. We feel that it is no
16 one's right today to have free and unrestricted access
17 everywhere on Crown land. We will have no resources
18 left for the next generation to enjoy, possibly not
19 even in the next five to ten years.

20 Our resources must have site specific
21 management plans with stronger policies and more
22 protection for the other resources and resource users
23 that must co-exist with the logging industry. While
24 the MNR talk of protecting the other resources, their
25 actions and track record in this regard demonstrate the

1 opposite.

2 The proposal for a class environmental
3 assessment will make their job easier when it comes to
4 wood harvesting, but it does not address the immediate
5 needs for the protection of the other natural
6 resources.

7 The destruction that has taken place in
8 our forests through the past management practices will
9 have no quick fix; the clearcuts of trees, fished out
10 lakes and overkill of moose must be stopped now, not in
11 a few years when the public has complained of what used
12 to be. We in the wilderness tourism industry know and
13 we are telling the Ministry now, this destruction is
14 taking place and they have a responsibility to take
15 action to protect what is left.

16 The present proposal for a broad policy
17 for the whole of our forest in northern Ontario will
18 not ensure a future. The very limited forest resources
19 that are left now demonstrate that the past management
20 practices have not worked. More and stronger
21 restrictions are needed, not less. No one can afford
22 to experiment with our resource management any longer.

23 The current forest management practices
24 in Ontario are being viewed by others around the world
25 as the same as the destruction presently being carried

1 out in the rain forests. We cannot help but agree with
2 those who view us from afar. The unfortunate part for
3 the wilderness tourism operators is that we must live
4 with the reality of MNR's decisions. I believe that no
5 access road should be constructed anywhere in our
6 forests today until all other resource management
7 protections have been put into place.

8 The word of the MNR has very little
9 credibility with those of us in the tourism industry
10 when it comes to promised protections.

11 Individuals have cut ATV trails into
12 lakes from signed or gated roads, signs restricting
13 public access on roads to designated tourism lakes have
14 been cut down and burned as a defiance of law and order
15 and this has taken place within the last six months in
16 the Wawa area. The individuals involved in these
17 incidents are of public knowledge and yet the MNR
18 policies do nothing to deter this kind of action.

19 The current MNR regulations and policies
20 protecting the allocation and harvesting of trees are
21 protecting the allocation and harvesting of trees but
22 overlook the violations to the other resources impacted
23 upon as a result of the access created.

24 The satire of this whole process is that
25 the Ministry of Natural Resources themselves are

1 providing the dollars in road subsidies for the
2 construction of forest access roads that are the cause
3 of the destruction of the habitat fish and wildlife
4 resources in this fragile environment. They complain
5 of budget restrictions for enforcement, manpower and
6 other enhancement programs but spend millions of
7 dollars each year creating the access that is the cause
8 of the management problem.

9 At some point in time common sense must
10 come into play. We in the Hearst and Wawa District
11 have an ongoing battle with the MNR and the forestry
12 companies to protect the resources upon which we
13 depend. We feel the future of the wilderness in this
14 area is in such a critical state, a number of operators
15 together requested a bump-up last year. This issue is
16 still sitting on the table of Ministry of Environment
17 today.

18 We all have a responsibility to be
19 resource managers but it is the Ministry of Natural
20 Resources that must take the lead and set the policies
21 and regulations to ensure a future for us all.

22 And I have attached a list of my basic
23 general concerns that summarize what I've listed in
24 my -- along with the letters from the Ministry of
25 Natural Resources.

1 Thank you.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Ms.
3 McGie.

4 Does anyone in the audience have a
5 question they wish to ask of Betty McGie?

6 Ms. Blastorah?

7 MS. BLASTORAH: If no one else has any
8 questions, I have just a couple. I'll keep it brief.

9 But, Ms. McGie, perhaps I could just ask
10 a couple of quick clarifications about the matter
11 around Kabi Lake that you were speaking of in the
12 Newaygo situation. You mentioned that Newaygo is a
13 private land holder in that area and that in fact your
14 lodge is located on privately held land. That's
15 correct?

16 MS. MCGIE: Mm-hmm.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: I understand that the
18 area around your lodge was logged as you mentioned by
19 Newaygo I believe and you mentioned that a plan was
20 developed for that harvest; is that correct?

21 MS. MCGIE: Yeah. There is a lake
22 management plan for the entire lake and they abided by
23 the reserves and that when they were doing their cut
24 within their private township.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: Right. And I understand

1 that the Ministry of Natural Resources worked with the
2 company in developing a plan for appropriate buffers
3 and so on on their private freehold lands?

4 MS. MCGIE: They did and they did
5 actually that because they have no actual say in it,
6 but they did sit with us and the company voluntarily
7 left the reserves, but in exchange they would like to
8 have either a credit or woods elsewhere to maintain
9 that reserve for the woods they have lost.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: Right. And I understand
11 that you in fact contacted the Ministry in the Hearst
12 District Office in support of that request from Newaygo
13 asking for an allocation somewhere else to replace the
14 wood on their private land that they were
15 voluntarily --

16 MS. MCGIE: Yes, my correspondence is
17 attached.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes. I don't have the
19 dates of the letters, but perhaps just for my own
20 clarification, since I don't have that correspondence,
21 I understand that in discussions with the company and
22 perhaps yourself the district did identify some
23 allocations on the Spruce Forest I believe it was, FMA,
24 or at least some allocations on Crown land which could
25 made available to Newaygo at the equivalent of Crown

1 dues; is that correct,

2 MS. McGIE: What they are asking for is
3 the waiver of the Crown dues for the jack pine that
4 have been left.

5 MS. BLASTORAH: Right.

6 MS. McGIE: They are asking for the fee
7 to be waived and the MNR is not considering that
8 position at all.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: Right. And I understand
10 that a couple of other options were explored, one being
11 this allocation of wood from Crown land but at the
12 normal Crown land dues; that was an option that was put
13 forward instead by the Ministry; is that correct?

14 MS. McGIE: Yes, but what I'm saying is
15 the fact that the roads and everything that they did
16 construct for the extraction of the wood was at no cost
17 to the government whatsoever, where all of the other
18 logging around Kabi Lake is being subsidized.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: Right.

20 MS. McGIE: And for them to come back
21 with an actual letter telling them to get the money
22 from the operators, I just can't agree with at all.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: And the roads that you
24 are speaking of, are they on that private land as well?

25 MS. McGIE: Part of them are, yes.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: And those are the roads
2 that are gated and closed?

3 MS. McGIE: The primary road is gated,
4 yes.

5 MS. BLASTORAH: And closed to access
6 except for, I think you mentioned leaseholder --

7 MS. McGIE: Leaseholders within Derry
8 Township, yes.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: I think these are all my
10 questions. Thank you.

11 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair, I have a few
12 questions.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy?

14 MR. CASSIDY: Mrs. -- is it Mrs. McGie?

15 MS. McGIE: Yes.

16 MR. CASSIDY: Are you aware, and I would
17 refer you to Volume 192 of the transcript if you're
18 not, that there is evidence before this Board that the
19 level of road funding for roads built on Crown land has
20 drastically reduced in recent years to the point where
21 it is very small figures in comparison to what it once
22 was. Are you aware of that evidence?

23 MS. McGIE: I'm not, but I don't feel
24 there should be any.

25 MR. CASSIDY: And are you also aware that

1 the Algoma Central Railway waiver of Crown dues was as
2 a result of Algoma Central Railway waiving certain
3 rights that it had to control the harvesting of
4 wildlife on its own land and giving those rights up to
5 the MNR in return for the waiver of Crown dues. Are
6 you aware of that?

7 MS. MCGIE: I'm not aware of what
8 Algoma's agreement is with the MNR, no.

9 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you. Those are my
10 questions.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.

12 Ms. McGie, sorry. Do you mind being
13 seated again. We had just a few more questions from
14 the Board. Thank you very much.

15 MR. MARTEL: Just so I am clear in my own
16 mind, could you tell me what you mean by stumpage
17 credits?

18 MS. MCGIE: Well, I understand now that
19 when they cut the trees they are getting -- they are
20 paying for the stumpage, and I'm saying instead of them
21 paying the government for the stumpage they be given
22 credit for that value in lieu of receiving road money.
23 So in other words, they're being paid up front.

24 MR. MARTEL: But will that resolve your
25 problem?

1 MS. MCGIE: Our immediate problem is the
2 construction of access roads.

3 MR. MARTEL: Yes, and that's the point
4 I'm trying to come to.

5 MS. MCGIE: So what I'm saying is maybe
6 the logging companies wouldn't be so geared up to
7 building miles and miles of roads way beyond where
8 they're cutting so quickly if they had to put the money
9 up front rather coming out of public coffers.

10 As it is now we're just being overrun
11 with miles and miles of logging roads 70 miles from
12 their base of operation, and they're destroying our
13 wilderness resources long ahead of the MNR being able
14 to address the need to protect those resources. By the
15 time they catch --

16 MR. MARTEL: Let me be the devil's
17 advocate for a moment then. Would it not be to your
18 advantage to push MNR to put more money back into
19 restocking lakes more frequently; I mean, that's what
20 the fund, the licence fee was all about, was to in fact
21 promote and improve the quality of fishing so that the
22 people who frequent your establishment in fact would
23 have some success, otherwise they're not going to come
24 back.

25 And, as I say, I'm being the devil's

1 advocate, but it seems to me that the Industry as a
2 whole might be -- there might be to their advantage to
3 try to get more in restocking as opposed to access
4 because the Industry is going to put roads in
5 eventually whether they get subsidies or not. I mean,
6 if they're going to do business, they're going to have
7 to have roads, and it seems to me that the solution for
8 the tourist industry is to guarantee that their
9 customers, their clients in fact have a real fishing
10 experience when they come to an area and pay the type
11 of money they do in order to obtain that or they're
12 going to go elsewhere, and that the real push I would
13 say from the Industry's point of view might be to try
14 to get MNR to direct more money into stocking lakes and
15 protecting them somewhat better, if that is your
16 concern, than trying to cut down road access because in
17 fact Industry I think would do that on their own anyway
18 if the funding wasn't there.

19 MS. MCGIE: But the problem is within
20 the MNR budget it is out of one fund and in the Wawa
21 District the budget for fisheries is \$50,000 and the
22 budget for road subsidies is nine hundred and some
23 thousand; there is no comparison and they won't
24 exchange one for the other.

25 MR. MARTEL: My understanding that all

1 the money that the Ministry took in when they changed
2 the Act or when they reintroduced fishing licences, the
3 money that was already in place for fishery enhancement
4 in fact was supposed to continue to go there plus the
5 new money that was forthcoming as a result of the
6 licence was also to add on to the amount of money that
7 was being invested in improving the quality of the
8 fisheries in northern Ontario and southern Ontario.

9 MS. MCGIE: That was the intent, but the
10 actual dollars are still peanuts to what they have to
11 do.

12 MR. MARTEL: Have you got any handle on
13 what was being spent previously and what's been spent
14 since the licence went into effect to determine if in
15 fact there is more money than there should have been
16 going into fisheries as prior to the introduction of
17 the licensing?

18 MS. MCGIE: What it was originally I
19 don't know, but what the top is right now that I have
20 ever heard is \$75,000 for one district. And like I
21 say, when you compare that to 900,000 for the building
22 of the road that causes the destruction of the fishery,
23 there is no comparison.

24 And the tourism operators for 25 years
25 have been asking for an increased bid and, I mean, they

1 are the ones that forced the Ministry to actually put
2 the licence money in its position now. We would also
3 like to see the non-resident money for fisheries put
4 there because it represents even a greater dollar value
5 than the resident fisheries licence money, like, the
6 tune of 2-million more.

7 MR. MARTEL: The other thing I worry
8 about is you indicate that the moose herd is declining
9 in your area?

10 MS. MCGIE: That's for sure, yes.

11 MR. MARTEL: Because what we have got for
12 information is that it might be declining in some areas
13 but the overall moose population in fact has increased
14 significantly in the last number of years.

15 MS. MCGIE: In the area where I live when
16 we used to run up and down that 20 miles of water you'd
17 see at least one moose on every trip, sometimes a
18 number of moose. You can run that river a dozen times
19 now before you will ever see one. The moose population
20 is not increasing, I live there, I see it, I know it's
21 not happening.

22 MR. MARTEL: All right. Thank you.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Ms.
24 McGie.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, perhaps just

1 one question following up from Mr. Martel's, I'll keep
2 it very short.

3 Mrs. McGie, I understand that you've been
4 very active in your area, particularly I think in
5 Hearst and Wawa in having input to the timber
6 management planning process; am I correct?

7 MS. McGIE: Yes.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: And I understand that
9 when you're talking about a lot of access roads being
10 built and that's a great concern of yours, you're
11 talking about roads that are being developed through
12 that planning process?

13 MS. McGIE: Yes.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: So you do have an
15 advantage, or the opportunity to have input to not only
16 the location but the development of use management
17 strategies for those roads, and I assume you're being
18 active in that regard; is that correct?

19 MS. McGIE: We have been for over 20
20 years and we are still doing the same thing and asking
21 the same questions and asking for the same protection.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you very much.

23 MR. MARTEL: Let me then have a follow-up
24 question, if I might. As a result of your efforts, do
25 you feel that the input that you make at these timber

1 management planning sessions is having any effect?-

2 MS. MCGIE: It seems that we go back to
3 every single FMA meeting with exactly the same problems
4 and exactly the same concerns and repeat them over and
5 over to new faces at the MNR office each time.

6 So whether we're having an effect or not
7 but we're sure getting practice at doing it.

8 MR. MARTEL: Would you get discouraged
9 then if you feel that you're not -- your input if it's
10 consistent and continual and you're not making any
11 impact.

12 MS. MCGIE: I don't say that we're not, I
13 have to admit that since the class environmental
14 started there has been a change in attitude within the
15 MNR. Now whether we made the impact or you made the
16 impact, somebody is, and they are gradually starting to
17 listen.

18 MR. MARTEL: Well, we're not sure if we
19 take credit for anything at this stage of the game, but
20 we have heard that before.

21 MS. MCGIE: Well, it's only happened in
22 the last couple of years I can tell you that, because I
23 have been doing this for 15 years and my father did it
24 for 15 years before me and we both have the same
25 comments to make each time.

1 But the problem that we find is that when
2 it comes down to actual resource management when the
3 crunch is really it's dollars and cents over management
4 that seems to take precedent; whether the logging
5 company is going to lose trees or have to move a road
6 or whatever, the sacrifice usually goes to the
7 resources.

8 MR. MARTEL: Thank you.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. McGie.

10 MR. HUFF: I have one question.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Huff?

12 MR. HUFF: When did your group make that
13 application for an individual environmental assessment,
14 that timber management plan, how long ago?

15 MS. McGIE: If I remember correctly it
16 must be a year ago March.

17 MR. HUFF: Do you know what the status of
18 it is?

19 MS. McGIE: No. We actually haven't had
20 any correspondence in the better part of a year.

21 MR. HUFF: Thank you.

22 MADAM CHAIR: I think you're through now,
23 Ms. McGie. Thank you.

24 And Mr. Richard Everson?

25 RICHARD EVERSON, Sworn

1 MR. EVERSON: (handed)

2 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Everson has submitted
3 to the Board a two-page letter and Mr. Everson is the
4 owner of Everson's Lodge in Wawa.

5 MR. EVERSON: Hello.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Sorry, Mr. Everson. This
7 will be Exhibit 1298.

8 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1298: Two-page letter presentation from
9 Richard Everson, Everson's Lodge,
Wawa, Ontario.

10 MR. EVERSON: As you said, I'm Richard
11 Everson from Everson's Lodge and I own a fly-in camp on
12 Kabinakagami Lake. We've been there 21 years, I have
13 owned and operated it for 14 years myself. The reason
14 for our success is excellent fishing and hunting and
15 wild country, a true wilderness experience very much
16 unlike the area that our tourists come from such as
17 Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, southern Ontario.

18 These tourists come to this area because
19 it's different, they don't come here strictly to fish
20 and hunt, they're here to enjoy the beautiful unspoiled
21 wilderness. We have got about 85 per cent repeat
22 business, loyal guests for over 20 years.

23 Many of our guests are very concerned
24 about the timber harvest areas and access roads and
25 when they fly in they often ask: Will all of this some

1 day be spoiled. They see the roads coming closer all
2 the time and there's a great deal of concern with
3 tourists as well as with the tourist outfitters.

4 I should also add that the fact that a
5 hundred per cent of our guests as well as all of our
6 supplies are flown in, always have been, we have no
7 desire to use any of these access roads in any shape or
8 form and we frown upon any lodge that does.

9 I'm not against logging done in a
10 responsible manner. Timber companies are only trying
11 to make a living and everybody should be entitled to
12 that. Tourist operators don't want it all for
13 themselves, they just want their piece of the pie so
14 they can make a living also.

15 Tourism employs many people and brings
16 millions of foreign dollars into the province, the same
17 way logging does, and I feel that tourism is every bit
18 as important as timber harvesting operations.

19 If the remote tourism operators are going
20 to stay in business we need some protective measures
21 put in place that will work, we need to keep access
22 limited to traditional ways such as flying in or the
23 use of rivers and so on. If access roads come close to
24 us, which they already have, this will be the beginning
25 of the end.

1 ATV trails are of major concern as are
2 snowmobile trails because we believe these will soon
3 become traditional ways to access our lakes. Gates on
4 roads don't seem to work, neither to signs.
5 Enforcement is a major problem. The fines for entering
6 a designated tourism lake via the road are not strict
7 enough to prevent entry. Many people laugh at the \$50
8 fine for entering these lakes via the road. If the
9 fines were increased to, say, \$2,000 and seizure of
10 vehicles and equipment, maybe the attitudes would
11 change.

12 I have never been happy with the 60-metre
13 reserve left by timber companies around our lakes.
14 It's only a two-minute walk into the lakes if there is
15 only a 60-metre reserve left. I still believe we need
16 something like a two mile reserve or some other measure
17 that will work.

18 Logging roads take up about 13 per cent
19 of the reforestation areas and I don't see how -- I
20 don't know of any business that could afford to throw
21 away 13 per cent of anything. Why can't the logging
22 roads in some areas be replanted. This would eliminate
23 in many cases some of the access problems we have and
24 the loggers would have 13 per cent more timber to
25 harvest. They wouldn't have to plan all the roads of

1 course just the areas of concern around the designated
2 tourism lakes.

3 The Wawa and Hearst Districts have 27
4 tourism lakes I believe, 27 out of the hundreds or
5 maybe thousands of lakes that there are in Ontario. I
6 don't see why they can't protect them. I don't think
7 this is an unreasonable request. Naturally these areas
8 would have to be cut-over and replanted very quickly to
9 protect us.

10 In the future I would like to see us take
11 a proactive approach to resource management much the
12 same way timber companies do. Outfitters could draw up
13 lake management agreement plans where they would be
14 responsible for their own lake or lakes.

15 These lakes belong to everybody, just as
16 the timber does, but you cannot cut timber whenever and
17 wherever you want, you need permission from the groups
18 managing the resources.

19 It's extremely important that timber
20 harvesting operations and access roads, gating,
21 signing, ATV trails, et cetera, be reviewed to protect
22 tourism values and meet the environmental concerns of
23 all usery groups. Tourism and logging can co-exist if
24 we can come up with some protective measures to ensure
25 that the remote tourism industry survives. My

1 livelihood depends on it.

2 Keep in mind, tourism is every bit as
3 important as timber harvest operations and MTR this
4 last winter has done an economic impact study which I
5 believe there was 22 lodges or outfitters participated
6 in this study and it proves the amount of money that
7 goes into this or comes into the province from tourism
8 and how important it is to northern Ontario's economy.

9 And that's it. Thank you.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Everson.

11 Is there anyone who has a question for Mr. Everson?

12 Ms. Blastorah?

13 MS. BLASTORAH: Just one question, Madam
14 Chair, or two that are related.

15 Mr. Everson, have you been involved in
16 the timber management planning process? For instance,
17 you indicated that you thought it would be a good idea
18 to replant some of the roads, not all but perhaps some.
19 Have you ever made that suggestion through that
20 process?

21 MR. EVERSON: No, I never have. It's
22 more or less a new idea amongst a few of the lodge
23 owners that I have talked to.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

25 MR. MARTEL: Did you say 27 lakes are

1 protected?

2 MR. EVERSON: Well, they're supposed to
3 be protected. They call them designated tourism lakes,
4 and --

5 MR. MARTEL: How far, or how large are
6 the buffers around those particular lakes?

7 MR. EVERSON: 60 metres I believe, little
8 or nothing, a two-minute walk or whatever 60 metres is.
9 It's not very much.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Everson just
11 following up on that. Could you confirm that, as I
12 understand it - and maybe you can correct me if I'm
13 wrong - it's my information that in the Hearst and Wawa
14 districts the roads to those designated tourism lakes
15 that you've mentioned all have use management controls
16 on them?

17 MR. EVERSON: I believe they all do, but
18 they just don't seem to be working. We've got problems
19 with, like I say, ATV trails and there's a lot of
20 pressure from the communities around there to open up
21 these roads to come in and it seems like the MNR's sort
22 of sitting on the fence, they don't want to do anything
23 one way or the other.

24 The gates haven't been working, the signs
25 haven't been working. As Betty McGie just said a

1 little while ago, we've got a lot of problems in the
2 area with locals from the towns around there cutting
3 trails in and cutting down gates and burning signs and
4 so on and it just doesn't seem -- it doesn't seem to be
5 working.

6 MR. EVERSON: Thank you.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
8 Everson.

9 Mr. John Schreiber?

10 Hello, Mr. Schreiber.

11 JOHN SCHREIBER, Sworn

12 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Schreiber has given the
13 Board a written submission of seven pages in length and
14 this will be Exhibit 1299.

15 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1299: Seven-page written submission
16 submitted by Mr. Schreiber.

17 MR. SCHREIBER: I'm not much of a
18 politician, but I'll try and struggle my way through
19 this.

20 My name is John Schreiber, representing
21 Ontario Owners Vacation Limited and Air-Dale Flying
22 Service Ltd. Air-Dale provided a charter service out
23 of Wawa and Sault Ste. Marie since 1946; however,
24 through organizational changes, Ontario Owners Vacation
25 Limited was formed in 1974 to specialize in the remote

1 tourism operating outpost camps throughout north Algoma
2 from Blind River to Hearst Districts.

3 Air-Dale Flying Service Ltd. currently
4 has two sea plane bases; one in Sault Ste. Marie and
5 one in Hawk Junction near Wawa, as well as an aircraft
6 maintenance hangar at Sault Ste. Marie providing
7 service to outpost camps and numerous remote lodges in
8 the same area.

9 Out-of-province guests, as well as
10 numerous local and southern Ontario clientele take
11 advantage of our service to enjoy the wilderness
12 experience in north Algoma flying to our outpost camps
13 and established American plan lodges and housekeeping
14 camps.

15 I will give you a brief outline of our
16 company's assets and operating capability as follows:
17 The company, human resources. We directly employ 22 to
18 25 members engaged in various positions within the
19 company involving six to eight pilots, one full time,
20 other seasonal; two to three air engineers, one full
21 time, other seasonal; three apprentice engineers, one
22 full time, two seasonal; three dispatchers, one full
23 time, two seasonals; these dock staff, these are
24 seasonal positions; one bookkeeper full time; and two
25 to four maintenance crews working on outpost camps,

1 docks, et cetera, on our bush operations.

2 Seasonal staff are usually six month
3 employees and the full-time positions are basically
4 support and management personnel. The full-time
5 positions are -- excuse me. Our company also provides
6 some contract work such as maintenance. We contract
7 out maintenance and accounting functions as well.

8 I will give you some information on the
9 clientele. Roughly 80 per cent of our outpost camp
10 guests are repeat customers who we have accommodated
11 for many years. Some of these guests have been with us
12 for 15 to 20 seasons.

13 Air-Dale Flying Service Ltd. moved a
14 minimum of 1,100 guests to our outpost camps and we
15 move 4- to 5,000 to tourist lodges annually to enjoy
16 the remote wilderness experience that north Algoma area
17 has to offer.

18 Our advertising program to maintain a
19 high volume profile includes conducting six to eight
20 sport shows annually throughout the United States and
21 Ontario. The use of magazine ads, video productions
22 has been successful in establishing new clientele.
23 Referrals by established customers indicating their
24 satisfaction with our service and the remote wilderness
25 experience has provided our company with many new

1 guests. An increase in Ontario's anglers and hunters
2 has been noticeably higher in recent years, mainly from
3 southern Ontario, as well as local people taking
4 advantage of our facilities.

5 Our outpost cottages, we have a total of
6 23 outpost cabins in 18 different locations consisting
7 of multiple room, frame or log structured, including
8 screened-in porches. All units are fully equipped with
9 housekeeping accommodation. Our company invested
10 heavily into the extensive rebuilding and renovation
11 program over the past five years to upgrade our
12 facilities resulting to previously mentioned repeat
13 customer bookings. Today's market value of these
14 cabins would run into about half a million dollar
15 investment, not including equipment.

16 Our company carries out a high quality
17 equipment and maintenance program. Let me list some of
18 the equipment involved, okay. At our base locations,
19 we have one otter aircraft, three beaver aircraft, one
20 Cessna 180, as well as the normal office equipment, fax,
21 computers, et cetera, to carry on the operations.

22 The outpost camps are fully equipped. We
23 have 70 boats, 20 canoes, 80 outboard motors all
24 operating during the season. The company revenue is
25 totally dependent on the remote wilderness settings and

1 the high quality fish and wildlife resources currently
2 derived from outpost camp packages and charter flying
3 to established lodges.

4 For the purpose of the brief and without
5 exaggeration, most companies of our magnitude generate
6 in excess of \$1-million annual with an annual
7 expenditure of the same amount. Our company alone has
8 a payroll in the vicinity of \$300,000, as well as the
9 other expenses involving aircraft, fuel, insurance,
10 licences, taxes, advertizing costs, maintenance items,
11 administration and the list goes on. I would also like
12 to point out that the spin off dollars contribute
13 considerably to the local economy by guests obtaining
14 goods and services. This enhances the provincial
15 economy on the whole as well.

16 I would like to point out some of our
17 involvement in the resource management. It is fully
18 recognized by our company that the fish and wildlife
19 resources must be managed to maintain high quality
20 sports, fishery and hunting opportunities. Otherwise
21 we will see the drastic decline in business.

22 In view of this, we participated in
23 numerous programs involving the management of such
24 resources which has cost us much time and dollars over
25 the past decade. Some of the initiatives taken by our

1 company include catch and release restrictions of
2 smaller lakes, slope sizing in poorer reproductive
3 waters, sanctuaries in vulnerable areas in May and
4 June, reduction in guests in certain lakes to reduce
5 angler days, participation in the moose management
6 program, participation in the fisheries management
7 program, participation in the bear management program,
8 as well as the timber management planning in five
9 districts, involved in resource management committees
10 to deal with issues through MNR districts as well,
11 discussions with Ontario Federation of Angler & Hunter
12 groups locally through ratified committees. It will be
13 the endeavor of our company to ensure resource
14 management considerations are implemented in the
15 future, including exploitation control caused by
16 over-angling.

17 May I point out some of the problematic
18 issues created through timber harvesting. Wood
19 harvesting operations and road access are the basic
20 problems that create many issues that are detrimental
21 to the remote tourism industry. Let me identify some
22 of these issues.

23 The actual harvesting operations.
24 Wilderness settings are damaged by noise levels caused
25 by actual cutting operations, skyline cutting takes

1 away from the wilderness setting when viewed from lakes
2 and while landing with aircraft, diminished moose
3 habitat reduces herd density in hunting areas, the
4 ecosystem disruptions affect the natural environment of
5 the area.

6 Road access. Uncontrolled road access is
7 the culprit that causes major damage to the remote
8 tourism industry in terms of the public accessing
9 wilderness lakes. Even if secondary roads are kept a
10 far distance from designated lakes, people will always
11 enter these through cutting ATV and snow machine trails
12 to them causing major problems to our business, such as
13 individuals entering remote tourism lakes to road
14 systems renders our business useless as a remote
15 wilderness location, fishing resources suffer
16 exploitation due to increased angling, thus destroying
17 any resource management initiatives taken by our
18 company.

19 Illegal limits taken by those who don't
20 respect laws has been a serious problem, as MNR records
21 will dictate, noise of vehicles and gun shots during
22 bear hunting and moose hunting seasons is frustrating
23 to the guests who deal in good faith to obtain a
24 wilderness fly-in trip, reduction of moose in small
25 areas accessed only by our hunters using canoes to hunt

1 the fringe of creeks and marshes on outpost camp lakes
2 when road hunters take the animals adjacent to the
3 small 60-metre reserve left near a hunting area,
4 destruction, vandalism of our camps and equipment that
5 were traditionally safe for many years by those who do
6 not respect our operations have occurred in many
7 occasions during winter months by snowmobilers.

8 Once new roads access tourism lakes they
9 become traditional to those users in a very short time.
10 Control restrictions are difficult to implement in
11 public review processes.

12 Should the issues mentioned in this
13 section not be dealt with to form a solution to our
14 problem, we will be in jeopardy of losing our customers
15 resulting in the loss of business, along with those we
16 serve. The loss of one single outpost camp will effect
17 the dollar income required for us to stay in business.

18 Recommendation to the problem or
19 suggested recommendations to the problem. The
20 harvesting problems are not near as severe as the
21 access road issues as they can generally be resolved in
22 timber management planning and agreed upon accordingly.
23 Road location and distance from our access -- from our
24 areas of concern -- let me start this again. Sorry.

25 The harvesting problems are not near as

1 severe as the access road issues as they generally be
2 resolved in timber management planning and agreed upon
3 accordingly. Road locations and distance from our
4 areas of concern can be dealt with in timber management
5 planning, leaving adequate skyline reserve and moose
6 habitat can be dealt with, planning winter harvest in
7 sensitive areas, ensure adequate timber reserves are
8 maintained for remote wilderness settings, cut near
9 area of concern lakes in off-seasons to avoid
10 conflicting noise relative to fishing and hunting
11 seasons, plant cut-overs as soon as possible in areas
12 around remote tourism establishments.

13 Since uncontrolled access has been
14 identified as a serious problems in our remote tourism
15 locations, I wish to make the following recommendations
16 for a possible solution:

17 (A) allocate remote tourism lakes to
18 respective outfitters and make the operators
19 responsible to manage the resource under a management
20 agreement in much the same manner timber rights are
21 allocated to the companies under a forest management
22 agreement. The public owns the timber but cannot
23 harvest it at will;

24 (b) close roads totally to remote tourism
25 lakes to public motor vehicle travel to protect fish

1 and wildlife resources in respect of businesses to
2 ensure that traditional current high quality sports
3 fisheries and hunting is maintained;

4 (c) open roads to the public travel with
5 rigid road control restrictions and secure a resource
6 management plan in place to protect the outfitters and
7 current high quality fish and wildlife angling and
8 hunting opportunities for the public who traditionally
9 use our services.

10 Implementation of this would entail
11 detailed information such as adequate enforcement
12 policy to ensure signs are obeyed with stiff court
13 fines for those who insist on breaking the law.

14 A well-documented timber management plan
15 agreeable to resource users and ensure signs will
16 protect the remote tourism industry.

17 A wildlife resource management plan that
18 will ensure moose herds near remote tourism lakes are
19 not overharvested by road hunters. And all other
20 issues that may be identified by the remote committee
21 groups. Some I may have missed. Okay.

22 (d) And the possible solution would be
23 for the woods industry and Ministry of Natural
24 Resources to purchase our assets at fair market value,
25 compensate us for loss in business, and open roads to

1 the public without any resource management restrictions
2 thus losing all of the high quality fishing and hunting
3 opportunities that are out there. It is imperative
4 that all documentation in plans are clearly understood
5 as interpretation has caused many problems in the past
6 and this has been a problem with the timber management
7 plan.

8 In summary the introduction of my brief
9 indicates that the business of Ontario Wilderness
10 Vacation Limited and Air-Dale Flying Service Limited
11 is dependent on maintaining a remote wilderness
12 atmosphere around the locations that our camps are
13 located. Since our company depends on its guests to
14 provide much needed revenue to maintain the high
15 standard equipment and camp operation, it is only
16 logical that we must vigorously strike out to save our
17 business from remote wilderness destruction to provide
18 customers with the continued true wilderness
19 experience.

20 We must also continue to involve
21 ourselves in resource management concerns to ensure
22 that traditional high quality fishing and hunting and
23 remote wilderness activities are maintained for years
24 to come.

25 It is imperative that wood harvesting

1 operations and access road construction be thoroughly
2 reviewed to meet environmental concerns that will not
3 disrupt the remote tourism industry and clearly
4 document all issues under the timber management plan
5 prior to approval and agreed upon by the entire
6 resource user groups.

7 If the foregoing information I have
8 presented is not dealt with accordingly it will be
9 difficult to support any issues involving harvesting
10 operations or access road construction in future timber
11 management plans. The media comment made by the
12 Canadian Forestry expert Professor Peter Pearce
13 indicating:

14 "We can't have it both ways any longer,
15 having public ownership and expect the
16 tenant to invest in it."

17 For our investment and livelihood many --
18 we are forced to do whatever it takes to ensure that
19 high quality sports fishery and hunting is not
20 exploited and our business is protected from forestry
21 operations, harvesting and access problems as
22 previously mentioned.

23 Thanks for your attention.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Schreiber.
25 I think you would make a good politician.

1 Does anyone in the audience have a
2 question for Mr. Schreiber?

3 MS. van AMELLSFOORT: Yes, two questions
4 actually.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Would you like to identify
6 yourself, please.

7 MS. van AMELLSFOORT: My name is Liz van
8 Amellsfoort.

9 What is the -- you mentioned you had I
10 think 25 full-time employees and several of those were
11 pilots. What would the turnover rate be in your
12 employees, are they long-term usually or do they come
13 for one or two seasons and then there is someone else
14 that comes in.

15 MR. SCHREIBER: Okay. In our engineering
16 department we have people with us for 15 to 20 years.
17 Even our dock hands have been with us for a minimum of
18 four years. We do not have one employee that has been
19 with us for less than four years. Most of our pilots,
20 even our seasonal pilots return to our operations on an
21 annual basis.

22 MS. van AMELLSFOORT: Oh, that's unusual
23 given my experience. I know my younger brother was a
24 pilot and it seemed like most pilots, there was quite a
25 high turnover rate especially in the tourist

1 operations.

2 MR. SCHREIBER: Okay. Maybe I can --

3 MS. van AMELLSFOORT: You should be
4 commended then that you have been able to retain these
5 people for so long.

6 The other question I have is about your
7 guests. Would you say -- how many or what percentage
8 of your guests would you say aren't coming to your
9 lodge for either fishing or hunting?

10 MR. SCHREIBER: Repeat that last.

11 MS. van AMELLSFOORT: What percentage of
12 your guests would you say come to your lodge and they
13 aren't there for fishing and/or hunting?

14 MR. SCHREIBER: Okay. In answer to your
15 first question, we hire a lot of old pilots like myself
16 who do not pursue the aviation business like getting
17 into the instrument flying and so on, so with the older
18 pilots they're really not -- they're set for life in
19 bush flying; however, in your case of your brother or
20 whoever you mentioned he's probably going on into
21 instrument flying and he'd fly in the bush for a
22 tourist operator for a couple of years to gain some
23 experience and then proceed on with his instrument
24 flying, which is a promotion on his part and so on.

25 In answer to your second question, our

1 guests, the 1,100 that I mentioned that go to our
2 outpost examples and the other 5,000 that fly into the
3 lodges that I mentioned, their main purpose of going in
4 is the wilderness experience, they want to get away
5 from it all, away from the telephones, they want the
6 real wilderness atmosphere, no noise and the feeling
7 out there, if you have ever been to one of these lakes
8 is a great feeling to those people and, of course, to
9 maintain the high quality fishing and hunting
10 experience as well is important.

11 MS. van AMELLSFOORT: So most of them are
12 there for fishing and hunting as well as a sort of an
13 adjunct to their wilderness experience; is that
14 correct?

15 MR. SCHREIBER: That is correct.

16 MS. van AMELLSFOORT: So there is not
17 many that come that don't fish or hunt?

18 MR. SCHREIBER: They all fish or hunt.
19 Mainly -- our hunting season only lasts two weeks but
20 our fishing season lasts for five months and the
21 fisheries attract the guests.

22 There is -- they have shore lunches,
23 bring fish back to the cabin to eat, but they very
24 rarely take any home.

25 MS. van AMELLSFOORT: Okay, thank you.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
2 questions for Mr. Schreiber?

3 MR. CASSIDY: I have a couple.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy?

5 MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Schreiber what
6 percentage of, and I guess you use the word customers
7 or guests, would be from the United States?

8 MR. SCHREIBER: Most of our guests are
9 from the United States possibly running into the 80 per
10 cent right off the top of my head, might be fairly
11 close.

12 MR. CASSIDY: All right.

13 MR. SCHREIBER: The other 20 per cent
14 would be, or 15 per cent would be southern Ontario and
15 five per cent from local, Wawa, Sault Ste. Marie area,
16 however this has been that Ontario residents have been
17 taking advantage of our trips more and more all the
18 time because the fisheries that are accessed by roads
19 are not as good.

20 MR. CASSIDY: Right. But 95 per cent of
21 your clientele is from outside this area; is that
22 correct?

23 MR. SCHREIBER: That's correct.

24 MR. CASSIDY: And how many employees --
25 of your 25 employees, how many are employed all year

1 round, not seasonal?

2 MR. SCHREIBER: Yeah. I had it -- I
3 mentioned it during my brief. We have an air engineer,
4 year-round air engineer.

5 MR. CASSIDY: That's one.

6 MR. SCHREIBER: We have a year-round
7 pilot.

8 MR. CASSIDY: That's two.

9 MR. SCHREIBER: We have a year-round
10 bookkeeper.

11 MR. CASSIDY: Three.

12 MR. SCHREIBER: We have a year-round
13 apprentice engineer.

14 MR. CASSIDY: Four.

15 MR. SCHREIBER: And we have a year-round
16 dispatcher who takes reservations and that sort of
17 thing.

18 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you. So I add it up
19 to five?

20 MR. SCHREIBER: You're right.

21 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you. Those are my
22 questions.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
24 Schreiber.

25 We will ask Mr. Dave Zeppa to make his

1 presentation.

2 MR. ZEPPA: (handed)

3 DAVE ZEPPA, Sworn

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

5 MR. ZEPPA: Madam Chairman, ladies and
6 gentlemen, my name is Dave Zeppa and I am with North
7 Shore Logging and Trucking Association, and I have
8 prepared a brief commentary.

9 In days past logging was a reasonable
10 livelihood and today logging is a bad word. History
11 reveals that high-grading veneer quality hardwoods was
12 replaced by vast clearcuts dictated by MNR
13 prescriptions. I believe the prescriptions were the
14 result of pressure from large corporations and the
15 public demanding inexpensive paper wood products.

16 Meanwhile fuel and equipment expenses
17 have sky rocketed over the past 20 years, yet the value
18 of raw wood products have not kept pace. The logger
19 was forced to build more expensive roads to carry
20 larger trucks which could haul more wood, thereby
21 keeping the costs to the mill at a minimum. To pay for
22 these roads the logger had to extract every piece of
23 merchantable timber off every acre accessed by these
24 roads, hence, a clearcut.

25 The message here is that the logger is

1 not the culprit, but demand for cheap wood products by
2 the public and starvation prices from the corporations
3 are, but somehow the logger persists.

4 In recent years the public outcry from
5 environmental groups are threatening to bring about the
6 logger's demise. This is the same public that demanded
7 inexpensive wood products, the same public who overuse
8 wood products.

9 MNR have introduced in recent years
10 guidelines for areas of concern. We in the North Shore
11 Logging and Trucking Association feel these AOCs to be
12 excessive. Modified logging should be allowed in all
13 AOCs as well as road construction when necessary.

14 The Ministry charges licensees area
15 charges and the AOCs are shrinking these areas of
16 upwards of 25 per cent, in some cases more. Are we
17 going to get a refund on these area charges paid in the
18 last 25 years?

19 The stumpage dues include a bonus which
20 was supposed to pay for road bidding and maintenance,
21 the MNR no longer maintains roads. Are they going to
22 eliminate bonus from Crown dues?

23 The government now wants to pay for
24 aggregate used on tertiary roads, yet when the logging
25 is done the MNR pulls the bridges so no one can use

1 them. We understand that this is done to minimize
2 government liability, but this policy is indeed
3 shortsighted as the roads are the access to tend the
4 new growing forests as well as providing recreation and
5 tourist interest.

6 The MNR also demand that all licencees
7 mark lines around all AOCs and cut boundaries. This is
8 an unneeded expense forced upon people lacking the
9 expertise to do so.

10 The public is very misinformed about the
11 issue of clearcutting. There is a harvest of jack pine
12 now underway on Highway 129. In the early 1900s this
13 area was clearcut by fire which had no regard for
14 lakes, streams or swamps. Jack pine, black spruce and
15 aspen are trees which survive best in pure stands. You
16 have to clearcut them as they mature to provide the
17 type of site required for reforesting.

18 MNR should be educating the public about how forests
19 grow.

20 The new environmental guidelines are
21 going to be the straw that breaks the logger's back.
22 We cannot continue to exist without governmental
23 financial support and we are unable to respond to
24 increased costs, less area and increased restrictions.
25 The environmental guidelines must consider the health

1 of the timber industry and not react to misinformed or
2 radical elements.

3 Thank you.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
5 Zeppa.

6 Does anyone have a question for Mr.
7 Zeppa?

8 (no response)

9 One question. The example you were using
10 of highway--

11 MR. ZEPPA: 129.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Of the clearcut along
13 Highway 129, and you said that it was clearcut years
14 ago as a fire preparation.

15 MR. ZEPPA: It burnt. It was a natural
16 burn, but it's now being reharvested. It's some 80
17 years ago or less. It's now reharvested -- it's now
18 being reharvested.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Yes.

20 MR. ZEPPA: So that Mother Nature looked
21 after it.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Are you saying there are
23 objections to that clearcutting or not, that was simply
24 an example of an area that reharvested naturally?

25 MR. ZEPPA: Just an example that, you

1 know, clear cutting isn't as bad as it looks initially.
2 It is necessary in a lot of instances to, you know,
3 protect blow down and situations like that and
4 perimeters left.

5 MADAM CHAIR: All right, thank you
6 very -- yes, sir.

7 FROM THE AUDIENCE: Could I ask whether
8 he considers the area on 129 now to be forest?

9 MR. ZEPPA: Definitely.

10 FROM THE AUDIENCE: I think that's a
11 funny idea of a forest, that's all.

12 MR. MARTEL: Can I ask a question about
13 the - I didn't get it - the areas of concern. You
14 expressed some problems with the designation of the
15 areas of concern, I think. You were going quickly and
16 I missed it.

17 Right near the end of your presentation
18 just before your point on Highway 129 you indicated
19 that the small operator can't --

20 MR. ZEPPA: The AOCs, the small licence
21 holders are now being required to, you know, paint the
22 trees around the AOCs, you know, to keep the cutting
23 out of it and around their cut boundaries and, like,
24 it's just another expense by people who don't really
25 have the expertise do it. We're loggers, we're not

1 foresters.

2 MR. MARTEL: All right. Thank you.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.

4 Zeppa.

5 Mr. Donald MacLachlan.

6 MR. MacLACHLAN: (handed)

7 MADAM CHAIR: All right, Mr. MacLachlan,
8 would you like to be sworn in?

9 MR. CASSIDY: Am I correct this will be
10 Exhibit 1300?

11 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, it's a long one, Mr.
12 Cassidy, so we will have to read out all the different
13 parts.

14 MR. CASSIDY: I'm sorry to interrupt, I
15 just wanted to make note of the number.

16 DONALD MacLACHLAN, Sworn

17 MADAM CHAIR: This is Exhibit 1300 and it
18 is submitted by Mr. Donald MacLachlan who is the owner
19 of MarMac Lodge, Camp 88 Lodge and White River Air and
20 his address is in Wawa.

21 The exhibit consists of a six-page
22 presentation to the Board. The exhibit consists of six
23 separate pieces of information. The first being a
24 six-page presentation to the hearing; the second being
25 a letter written to the MNR in Terrace Bay regarding

1 logging and its adverse effects on the White River air
2 outpost in that district; the third part of the exhibit
3 is a copy of Robert Edward's letter to Jim Bradley, the
4 Minister of the Environment, regarding a bump-up
5 request and a list of strategies put toward by the
6 remote tourism industry in that area to more adequately
7 protect the remote tourism industry; the fourth part of
8 the exhibit is a copy of a presentation by Mr.
9 MacLachlan for the North Algoma Tourist Outfitters
10 Association regarding the MNR's amendments to remove
11 the gates that are in place for the protection of
12 tourism values in the Magpie Forest; the fifth part of
13 the exhibit is an amendment proposal put forward by the
14 remote tourism industry that would allow the gates to
15 be removed and road closures would be implemented
16 through most of the year; and the sixth and final part
17 of the exhibit is a proposal submitted to the Ministry
18 of Natural Resources regarding a remote tourism reserve
19 within the Wawa and Hearst Districts containing a very
20 high density of remote tourism operations and very
21 little other under-utilized lakes, streams and
22 fisheries.

23 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1300: Six-page written submission
24 submitted by Donald MacLachlan
25 and various other material
referred to above.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. MacLachlan.

2 MR. MacLACHLAN: Madam Chairman, Mr.

3 Martel, our family has been involved with the major
4 remote tourism business in the Wawa, Hearst, Terrace
5 Bay area for the past 30 years.

6 Our companies are White River Air which
7 consists of a large remote outpost business and a
8 charter airline consisting of four equipped aircraft.
9 This business is capable of handling approximately 100
10 guests at remote locations at one time. We also fly
11 many remote cottagers, campers and canoers, as well as
12 numerous remote lodge guests.

13 We run a very large moose hunt of
14 approximately 200 hunters over a two-week period.
15 These hunters are a combination of remote cabin hunters
16 and remote camp tourists. MarMac Lodge is a major
17 American plan housekeeping lodge on Esnagi Lake. We
18 accommodate approximately 50 fishermen per week at this
19 lodge. MarMac also operates two remote outpost cabins
20 at the northeast end of Esnagi, accommodating another
21 10 remote tourists.

22 Camp 88 Lodge is also located on Esnagi
23 Lake and accomodates 50 remote fishermen on the America
24 plan or housekeeping plan per week. Camp 88 operates
25 two outpost camp locations at the north end of Esnagi

1 Lake, accomodating 10 fishermen per week. In addition,
2 it has a remote outpost camp on Star Lake which
3 accommodates up to six fishermen or six hunters.

4 This business was started by my father in
5 1959 when he built Camp 88. I am now active in the
6 business, along with my two sons David and Darren.

7 Our companies are experiencing major
8 problems caused by logging activities in many areas of
9 remote tourism operations. The main reason for the
10 problems is the lack of foresight by the MNR and their
11 failure to develop sound strategies to protect and
12 enhance the remote tourism industry and major logging
13 moved into its area of operations.

14 The strategies that MNR has chosen to use
15 to protect remote tourism will only lead to a
16 semi-remote or watered down remote tourism areas. The
17 problem of inadequate strategies for protection and
18 enhancement has been with us in this area for the past
19 20 years. The MNR to date still do not seem capable of
20 developing the proper strategies to totally protect our
21 remote tourism area from the negative effects of
22 logging and the access created by its roads.

23 The following is a list of names and
24 instances where remote tourism was negatively affected
25 by logging within our operations. In most cases, if

1 not all cases, have not adequately been resolved. The
2 reasons for these still outstanding issues is the lack
3 of good sound strategies for the use by the MNR to
4 quite adequately protect remote tourism and the
5 unwillingness of the MNR staff to develop and use the
6 type of strategies needed to protect the remote tourism
7 industry.

8 Garnum Lake, Terrace Bay District, we
9 have two remote camps on this lake. Up until 15 years
10 ago, Garnum was a remote lake, no logging activities in
11 the area. There is now a major logging road about
12 three miles to the west and a secondary road encircling
13 one half of the lake. The major road has no access
14 controls. The secondary road is signed, closed to
15 public use. There are two well travelled ATV trails
16 from the major road and one from the secondary road to
17 Garnum. There is also a boat cache policy in effect on
18 Garnum.

19 During the past five years at this
20 location we have had refrigerators stolen twice during
21 winter months, nine outboards stolen during operating
22 seasons and winter, both cabins were burned to the
23 ground in March of 1989, our remote guests are
24 constantly harassed by local people using the ATV
25 trails, these cabins need numerous repairs and cleaning

1 each spring for fishermen constantly trespassing during
2 the winter, boats are kept on trailers just outside the
3 boat cache and are transported to the lake in a matter
4 of minutes. We cannot tolerate the situation on Garnum
5 Lake much longer.

6 Pickle Lake, Terrace Bay District. The
7 same major road past Garnum passes by about three miles
8 to the west of Pickle. Although not near the problems
9 encountered on Garnum, this lake does receive some
10 intruders from the major road. We must do an extensive
11 clean up each spring because of winter trespassers
12 using the cabin. In 1897, we had three outboards
13 stolen during the operating season. We have also had
14 to evict trespassers twice during the operator season.

15 Cullen Lake, Terrace Bay District. This
16 lake has just within the past two years been accessed
17 by an ATV trail. Our customers here are starting to
18 experience the same kind of harassment by these
19 intruders that our Garnum Lake customers have
20 experienced for some time.

21 Macoutigon Lake, Terrace Bay District.
22 This was an excellent remote walleye and northern pike
23 lake until approximately seven years ago. We have not
24 been able to use this lake for the past five years for
25 either fishing or moose hunting purposes. Local people

1 were allowed to access by an ATV trail from a major
2 logging road about one mile north of the lake. This
3 lake is now, for lack of a better word, fished out.

4 The cabin is continually being vandalized
5 and any time we have tried to occupy it with remote
6 guests they are harassed so much by the local intruders
7 they will not return to that lake. This is truly a
8 beautiful remote location and an excellent producer of
9 walleyes and northern pike. We are still very hopeful
10 of finding a solution allowing the fishery a chance to
11 replenish itself and returning this lake to its true
12 remote status.

13 Ice Lake, Terrace Bay District. This
14 location is a moose hunt location and a northern pike
15 fishery. Again, we have not used this site for five
16 years because of the ATV access and for the same reason
17 as listed for the Macoutigon example I just gave you.

18 Chemley, Bulldozer. That's two lakes,
19 Wawa District, they're right beside each other. These
20 two lakes, although in the Wawa District do not
21 experience any problem from road access as yet during
22 the operating season, however, they are close enough to
23 the same roads mentioned above that we have major
24 problems during the winter months with snow machine
25 access. Besides the fishing being reduced to a poorer

1 quality from winter fising, we have extensive cleaning
2 up to do at the cabins each spring because of the
3 trespassers using them during winter months.

4 Also enclosed in your information package
5 is our latest letter to Terrace Bay district manager
6 informing him of the problem and what we see as the
7 remedies. We have talked to the district manager in
8 Terrace Bay regarding these problems by phone, but to
9 date we have not received an answer to that letter.

10 Gourlay, Hearst District. Logging
11 activities began at this remote lake area about 10
12 years ago. The original agreement between the remote
13 tourism industry and the MNR was that the area would be
14 gated during these operations and when the logging
15 operations were completed permanent berming of the road
16 would take place.

17 Logging has been finished for about six
18 years and the berming did take place. About three
19 years ago, a district manager in Hearst made a new
20 decision regarding the lake and replaced the road
21 closure and the berm with a sign stating the road may
22 not be used by the general public to access Gourlay
23 Lake from May to October.

24 As a result, our moose hunting guests are
25 now in competition with road hunters in this area. The

1 moose herd has been reduced to low levels because of
2 the excessive kill by road hunters.

3 The winter fishing on this lake accessed
4 by snow machine from the logging roads has reached such
5 a high level that the excellent walleye and northern
6 pike fishery is now in jeopardy.

7 This example shows how a new district
8 manager without as much concern for remote tourism can
9 undo what the previous district manager has done to
10 preserve remote tourism.

11 McCoy Lake, Hearst District. This is
12 another remote lake where the road system was gated.
13 These gates have been replaced with a sign by the same
14 district manager stating: No access to McCoy Lake by
15 this road May to October.

16 Winter fishing here is increasing and
17 before long the fishing again will be in jeopardy.
18 Also on this lake, a wild rice company illegally
19 constructed a road from the logging road to the lake.
20 This was to haul equipment in and out and also to
21 transport the harvest. The permit for the wild rice
22 harvest was issued by the MNR in Hearst. There were no
23 charges laid against the wild rice company for building
24 this road and the MNR has made up their mind to allow
25 the company to have road access to this lake despite

1 the negative effect it will have on the remote tourism
2 business which has been operating here since the 1950s.

3 The quantity of wild rice is very small
4 in this lake and it's doubtful that the wild rice
5 company is a viable operation.

6 This is another example of MNR's
7 willingness to shove remote tourism aside whenever
8 other resource users encroach into an area.

9 Harrack Spangle, Wawa District. The
10 problems regarding these lakes were not caused by a
11 logging road; however, it was caused by a mining road.
12 These are designated lakes with land use permits for
13 the purposes of commercial remote tourism. These lakes
14 at one time had an old trail to them, probably dating
15 back to the horse and buggy days. These trails were
16 grown over and not used for some time.

17 The new mine road provided access to this
18 trail and the agreement between the MNR, the mining
19 company and remote tourism was that a gate would be
20 established to prevent the general public gaining
21 access to this old trail with ATVs.

22 We have been unable to use these
23 locations satisfactory for about seven years. The gate
24 is not kept in the manner agreed. The public does come
25 through to Harrack and Spangle. Boat caches are

1 established, our equipment is stolen, trespassers use
2 the cabin and whenever we have guests there they are
3 harassed.

4 We endeavored to use these lakes in 1988
5 and 1989 but have backed off due to the negative
6 comments by the remote tourist regarding this
7 situation. We remain hopeful that this situation can
8 still be rectified.

9 Terrasara and Strickland, Wawa District.
10 Terrasara has to be considered one of the best inland
11 lake trout fisheries in northern Ontario. White River
12 Air has two land use permits on the lake for the
13 purpose of commercial remote tourism.

14 For the purpose of conservation and the
15 desire to maintain this high quality fishery, White
16 River Air's owners have elected this date to only build
17 accomodation on one permit.

18 A series of logging roads in this area
19 has allowed the general public access to the lake by
20 snow machine. The fishery has been seriously eroded by
21 the access. The MNR has tightened up the access by not
22 allowing access from the road system off the Dana Lake
23 Road and shortening the winter season.

24 However, they still allow access to the
25 same logging road systems from Highway 631 and

1 fishermen can reach the lake in winter by snow machine
2 making the denial of access from the Dana Lake Road
3 redundant.

4 The MNR's intent in this case is that the
5 logging roads may not be used in the area to reach this
6 lake, but the restrictions fall short of reaching that
7 goal. Strickland Lake has not stood up to the pressure
8 from this road system in the winter and has been
9 reduced to a poor quality lake trout fishery.

10 Esnagi Lake, Wawa District. Here we
11 cannot just talk about Esnagi as the affected lake.
12 This area contains a great number of remote tourism
13 lakes and rivers, as well as a vast hunting area. The
14 area is situated in the Wawa and Hearst Districts, and
15 enclosed in your information is a list of remote
16 tourist operations in the area. Included in this area
17 are three large main lodge lakes with 10 major tourism
18 resorts and approximately 25 outpost lakes, as well as
19 two to three remote canoe routes and numerous other
20 lakes and areas used by the remote tourism industry.

21 This remote industry is threatened by
22 logging operations from the Town of Dubreuilville. The
23 situation has been critical for about eight years.
24 This is an example of where a whole tourism area needs
25 a strategy developed rather than an individual lake

1 strategy in order to maintain and enhance the remote
2 tourism industry during and after timber activities.

3 To date, the MNR has not been able to
4 develop the strategies required and it is a constant
5 battle for the remote tourism industry to maintain the
6 very fragile and weak strategies obtained during the
7 timber management process. This is due to the pressure
8 from outside groups wanting access to the high quality
9 area.

10 Enclosed with this package are proposals
11 submitted to the MNR that will allow, in our opinion,
12 remote tourism to remain in tact, also allowing the
13 logging to take place.

14 The most recent timber management plan in
15 this area, formally known as the Magpie Forest Timber
16 Management Plan, is at present awaiting a decision by
17 Mr. Jim Bradley, Minister of the Environment, for a
18 full-scale environmental assessment. This was
19 requested by the remote tourism industry effected in
20 this area and was percipitated by the inadequacy of the
21 protections for the remote tourism in the area from the
22 negative effects of logging and by the MNR's lack of
23 strategies for protection of remote tourism and by
24 their unwillingness to develop these strategies.

25 The remote tourism industry in Wawa,

1 Hearst, White River, Hornepayne area have reached a
2 conclusion that, (1), MNR has failed to adequately
3 protect remote tourism operations from the negative
4 effects of logging and logging access roads; MNR to
5 date still have not developed strategies that will
6 protect and enhance remote tourism industries; (3), if
7 proper strategies are not developed soon the remote
8 tourism industry will not survive and will not remain
9 in tact for future generations to enjoy.

10 I think, Madam, there are four remote
11 tourism operators speaking from the same area. We have
12 between 27 and 30 remote tourism operations in that
13 area. We were the only four that could take the time
14 to come. If the other 25 operators had come today,
15 they would tell you the same story that you've heard
16 from the four today.

17 I thank you very much for your time.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. MacLachlan.

19 Does anyone have a question for Mr.

20 MacLachlan?

21 Ms. Blastorah.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: I have a few questions of
23 clarification. In relation to one matter that you
24 raised, Mr. MacLachlan, I would just like to clarify a
25 few points and that's the road access dispute in the

1 Dubreuilville area.

2 Am I correct that that is in fact a
3 highly contentious issue locally between the various --
4 or among the various stakeholders in the Dubreuilville
5 area and the tourism interests concerned?

6 MR. MacLACHLAN: I would say it is a very
7 contentious issue in the Dubreuilville area, probably
8 effecting the Town of Wawa a little bit as well by a
9 very loud minority of people.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: And am I also correct
11 that to date no consensus among the various
12 stakeholders has been reached despite numerous attempts
13 to come up with some kind of a viable solution that
14 would be an acceptable compromise to everyone?

15 MR. MacLACHLAN: That's right.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Moving on to the
17 designation request that you mentioned in relation to
18 the Magpie Forest, I believe it was.

19 MR. MacLACHLAN: Yes.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: I'd just like to confirm,
21 that's the same designation request that Mrs. McGie
22 referred to earlier; is that correct?

23 MR. MacLACHLAN: That's correct.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: She indicated during her
25 testimony that no decision had been made on that

1 designation request from the Minister of the
2 Environment and then she went on to state that -- her
3 last comment, I think, was that no correspondence had
4 been received within the last year but she didn't
5 indicate who she was referring to in terms of that
6 correspondence.

7 MADAM CHAIR: She was referring to the
8 Ministry of the Environment.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: It wasn't clear.

10 MADAM CHAIR: That's what I heard.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: I was assuming the same
12 thing, Mrs. Koven, but it wasn't clear and I just
13 wanted to clarify that because I believe I am correct
14 that since the submission of that designation request
15 there has been ongoing correspondence and meetings with
16 the Ministry of Natural Resources; is that correct?

17 MR. MacLACHLAN: There has been
18 approximately, in the last year and a half, there has
19 been approximately three to four or three to five
20 direct meetings between remote tourism operations and
21 the Ministry of Natural Resources with very little
22 progress being made.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay. Maybe then you
24 could just clarify that last point for me. It is my
25 information that quite a number of issues were raised

1 during your original submission on the designation
2 request to the Minister of the Environment and that
3 since the time of the original submission a number of
4 those issues have been resolved or some kind of
5 compromise position has been reached with the Ministry
6 and that, in fact, those various compromises are
7 reflected in a revised position paper that was put
8 forward by you on behalf of the tourism industry?

9 MR. MacLACHLAN: Initially I think in
10 concern of this matter, don't hold me to the number of
11 suggestions we made to the MNR, but I think we made
12 about 25 to 30 points to the MNR. We have made some
13 progress on some of the minor issues, we have settled a
14 few minor issues. We have made no progress on any
15 major access issues.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: And I don't want to take
17 up a great deal of time here because I know there are
18 other people waiting to speak, but perhaps I could just
19 cut this short by showing you a copy of a letter to you
20 dated June 15th, 1990 from Serge Tenaglia, the acting
21 District Manager in Wawa District, which, I am advised
22 and appears to on its face, outline the Ministry's
23 position with regard to both the issues that some
24 resolution has been reached on, as well as the
25 outstanding issues.

1 Can you confirm that this is the letter
2 that was sent to you and received?

3 MR. MacLACHLAN: Yes, it is.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: I think, Madam Chair, it
5 would cut this short if I just filed the letter and
6 that will deal with the details of what has happened.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Do you object to that?

8 MR. MacLACHLAN: No, I don't object.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. We will make
10 that Exhibit 1301.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you, Madam Chair.
12 Shall I just provide this copy to Ms. Devaul again and
13 she can make copies available to the other parties and
14 so on?

15 MADAM CHAIR: That's fine.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

17 MADAM CHAIR: What was the date on that
18 letter, Ms. Blastorah?

19 MS. BLASTORAH: It was a letter dated
20 June 15, 1990 to Mr. Don MacLachlan from Mr. Serge
21 Tenaglia, acting District Manager, Wawa District and
22 the letter is eight pages in length.

23 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1301: Eight-page letter dated June 15,
24 1990 to Mr. Don MacLachlan from
25 Mr. Serge Tenaglia, acting
District Manager, Wawa District.

1 MR. MARTEL: Can I ask a question. What
2 form does this harassment take of your clients?

3 MR. MacLACHLAN: Probably the most common
4 harassment that a client will receive is: Hoe, hoe,
5 hoe, you guys are nuts to pay to come fishing in here,
6 we come for nothing, all we do is drive in a road and
7 walk into the lake. That's the most common form, is to
8 be ridiculed for paying to go to the lake to fish.

9 MR. MARTEL: In the various lakes that
10 you mentioned, you said negotiations were still going
11 on and you were hopeful that some of them could become
12 useful again for fishing in the future.

13 How are the negotiations with respect to
14 those lakes proceeding?

15 MR. MacLACHLAN: To date we are not
16 proceeding very well. On one lake, the Macoutigon in
17 the Terrace Bay District, we made the suggestion for
18 the last three years that the MNR should close the
19 fishing on that lake completely and allow the fishery
20 to replenish itself so that we can use the lake again.

21 The local rod and gun clubs don't want to
22 close the fishing on the lake and MNR does not seem to
23 want to hurt either my feelings or their feelings so
24 they don't do either one. It's just sitting there. It
25 is probably just sitting there.

1 We are hopeful -- we've seen some signs
2 in the last year of MNR becoming more active and taking
3 some stronger stands to replenish and enhance fisheries
4 and we are hopeful that we can make some ground in the
5 lakes where we have problems.

6 MR. MARTEL: Thank you.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
8 MacLachlan. Excuse me.

9 Mr. Huff?

10 MR. HUFF: Mr. MacLachlan, have you
11 responded to the letter that Mr. Tenaglia sent you?

12 MR. MacLACHLAN: I don't know. His
13 letter was dated June 15th, I don't know when I
14 received it and I know from the 1st of June on we don't
15 get a lot of our correspondence, that we are involved
16 running our business and at this stage of the game we
17 work from six o'clock in the morning to eleven o'clock
18 at night seven days a week and our correspondence is
19 not very good between June 1st and October 31st.

20 It is very possible that I have not
21 answered the letter of June 15th.

22 MR. HUFF: And I guess what I was trying
23 to get at was, what's your response to it? What's your
24 opinion of what you got back? Is it acceptable to you?

25 MR. MacLACHLAN: Without reading the

1 letter I can't give you an answer to that right now,
2 but there are many points in the letter that came to me
3 that we will have serious disagreement on.

4 MR. HUFF: Thank you.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. MacLachlan.
6 Excuse me, I'm just going to ask our court reporters if
7 they need a break.

8 Yes, I think the Board will take a
9 10-minute break at this point and we'll return to hear
10 the rest of the presentations.

11 Thank you.

12 ---Recess taken at 3:50 p.m.

13 ---On resuming at 4:05 p.m.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated.

15 Is Elizabeth van Amellsfoort here? Yes.

16 Hello.

17 MS. van AMELLSFOORT: (handed)

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

19 LIZ van AMELLSFOORT, Sworn

20 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

21 We will make Liz van Amellsfoort's
22 submission to the hearing, which is one page, Exhibit
23 1302.

24 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1302: One-page written presentation of
25 Liz van Amellsfoort, Independent
Loggers of Ontario.

1 MS. van AMELLSFOORT: I am here on behalf
2 of the Independent Loggers of Ontario. This group was
3 formed just this summer, currently has about 40 members
4 with new members joining every day. I am speaking here
5 on a slim chance that the outcome of these hearings
6 will alleviate some of the problems they are
7 experiencing now rather than adding to them.

8 I know that there was a person who spoke
9 earlier, Dave Zeppa, he's with the North Shore Loggers
10 Association. I believe Geoff Meakin spoke to you
11 yesterday and I think they outlined some of the
12 specific concerns that logging operators have.

13 I would like to tell you a bit about
14 myself. If you guess that I'm not a logging operator
15 you are correct, I'm an accountant, I live in Ottawa.
16 I work with another accountant. Most of our clients
17 are owner-managed businesses. I did however work for
18 seven years as a forest technician. I had the
19 opportunity to work in areas from Sioux Lookout right
20 across to the Mattawa.

21 I worked directly for the Ministry as
22 well as on a basis as a private contracting, which is
23 how I got into accounting and I certainly rue that day.

24 I also have a sister-in-law and two
25 brothers who work in forestry, they are both forest

1 technicians; one works with the Ministry in Blind River
2 District and another one who has been working as a
3 forest operations manager for a mill just south of
4 North Bay. That mill was shut down a few weeks ago.
5 So I think on a cumulative basis I have access to a
6 fair bit of practical experience in the forests of
7 Ontario.

8 There has been a lot of discussion about
9 the planning process. One of the concerns I have is
10 suggestions that there be quite detailed quantitative
11 analysis of tradeoffs between timber and other forest
12 resources. I don't think anybody would disagree with
13 me that this would be quite time consuming and
14 expensive. I would suggest that the additional
15 financial and technical resources required for these
16 types of analyses would be better spent on actual work
17 programs related to the resource in question.

18 I spoke to a forester a couple of weeks
19 ago who told me he spent two years on his management
20 plan and in those two years he did not spend one day in
21 the bush. This apparently is quite common.

22 It's been suggested by various groups
23 that we shouldn't let bureaucrats decide what's of
24 value or what's of significance as far as environmental
25 features in the forest. I would suggest that these

1 foresters become bureaucrats because we make them so.

2 If we can do anything to change the planning process so
3 that these people can spend more time in the forest
4 where they can make the observations that make them a
5 better person to deal with operating decisions, then we
6 should do that.

7 There were quite a few people who spoke
8 earlier, tourist outfitting organizations. One other
9 thing is, someone pointed out to me that a lot of the
10 problems they are experiencing, for example the problem
11 they had with harassment or ridicule by other forest
12 users of their guests, these problems are really what
13 we would call a people problem.

14 I had the same experience last summer
15 canoeing on the Mattawa River. We went through a
16 wonderful section where there were only canoeists
17 because there were several sets of rapids, there was
18 really no other form of transportation that could get
19 through that stretch of the river. We then came upon
20 the next stretch of the river on which we met a couple
21 of young guys who had planted themselves in their motor
22 boat on the shore and had a fair size ghetto blaster
23 there and were sort of blowing the sound away. That's
24 a people problem. I mean, you're going to run across
25 that anywhere.

1 The solution to that kind of problem is
2 not to institute another layer of bureaucracy and all
3 kinds of systems and checks and balances to try and
4 correct that. I would suggest that the most important
5 resource at this point that we can invest in and
6 enhance other resources by doing so is the hman
7 resource.

8 As I said before, the foresters who
9 would -- if they spend more time in the field, if they
10 were allowed to do so, they would be in a position to
11 observe, analyse and make sound decisions but they
12 can't do that if they can't escape the mountain of
13 paper created by the planning process.

14 State-of-the-art prediction in
15 forecasting tools can only be effective if used in
16 conjunction with professional judgment based on
17 personal experience and the knowledge of local
18 individuals.

19 Logging operators are an example of users
20 with years of day-to-day experience in Ontario's
21 forests. They should not be seen as adversaries. In
22 their dealings with the MNR they should be able to work
23 in an effective and timely manner with as few
24 individuals as possible and know that these individuals
25 have the authority to act and to be held accountable

1 for those actions. If we give those individuals in the
2 Ministry that authority then we also give them
3 hopefully the desire to achieve and we also give them a
4 responsibility for their actions.

5 If we make everything that we do the
6 result of a collective decision by all the people of
7 Ontario no one is responsible and if no one is
8 responsible, then I just don't see how, if no one can
9 be held accountable, how are we going to get anything
10 done. I agree with the concept of local stewardship
11 councils.

12 Coming from Ottawa and seeing and hearing
13 the views of people from that area, I quite frankly
14 wouldn't want those people to have input to, for
15 instance, the management plans in Sault Ste. Marie
16 District, Blind River District or anywhere in northern
17 Ontario for example.

18 Last September I attended an open house,
19 it was about Algonquin Provincial Park and there were
20 some people there who had canoed in the park. They
21 were complaining about the logging. Of course none of
22 them wanted logging to be there at all. One fellow I
23 spoke to said he didn't like the idea of at a specific
24 portage he had to go -- he had to cross a logging
25 access road and he said: I don't want to hear the

1 sound of logging trucks or chainsaws, it's ruining my
2 experience.

3 Since they want to get rid of logging I
4 put it to them that I could make available to them the
5 phone numbers of some logging operators and I would
6 tell them ahead of time that they would call them and
7 explain to these fellows why they shouldn't be logging
8 in the park and why they should look for other work.

9 And I said to the proponents against
10 logging, you know, if you can talk to these guys and
11 explain your position think of how many trees you will
12 save. I mean, imagine how many trees one of these guys
13 is going to cut in the winter and all you have to do is
14 call him up and explain to him why he shouldn't be
15 there.

16 I didn't get any takers on my offer and I
17 believe it's because when I put it to them they
18 realized how selfish they were in wanting this area all
19 to themselves for their private wilderness playground.

20 I guess in conclusion I would just hope
21 that in its deliberations the Board will consider that
22 the current public perceptions and views of logging
23 aren't necessarily valid and I hope you would consider
24 that the most effective way of managing in these
25 districts is to keep management at a local level, to

1 give individuals who work in the field; i.e., foresters
2 and technicians, some authority so that they have a
3 desire to actually achieve something.

4 Thank you.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. van
6 Amellsfoort.

7 Does anyone have a question?

8 (no response)

9 Thank you very much.

10 MS. van AMELLSFOORT: Thank you.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Hello, Mr. Stone.

12 MR. STONE: (handed)

13 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you very
14 much. Shall I swear in your evidence, sir? Mr. Stone,
15 excuse me.

16 GORDON STONE, Sworn

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

18 We will make Mr. Stone's written
19 submission Exhibit 1303. His submission consists of
20 five pages.

21 Mr. Stone is the Director of the Central
22 Ontario Section of the Canadian Institute of Forestry
23 in Sault Ste. Marie and Mr. Stone is also submitting
24 four publications by the Canadian Institute of Forestry
25 and we will give these the same exhibit number.

1 and we will give these the same exhibit number.

2 One is entitled: Stay at the Leading
3 Edge; the second one is entitled: The Canadian
4 Institute of Forestry, IFC Policy Statement on
5 Sustainable Development; the third is: The Use of
6 Chemical Pesticides in Forestry; and the fourth is:
7 How Should Canada's Forest Lands Be Managed.

8 Mr. Stone, proceed. Please go ahead.

9 ---EXHIBIT NO. 303: Five-page written presentation of
10 Gordon Stone, Canadian Institute
11 of Forestry with four
12 publications attached.

13 MR. STONE: Thank you.

14 First of all, I would like to identify
15 the Canadian Institute of Forestry. The Canadian
16 Institute of Forestry is a national non-profit
17 voluntary organization. Its mission is to advance the
18 stewardship of Canada's forest resources, provide
19 national leadership in forestry, promote competence
20 among forestry professionals and foster public
21 awareness of Canadian and international forestry
22 issues.

23 Our objectives are four. One, to improve
24 all aspects of forestry in Canada; two, improve public
25 understanding of forestry; three, help our members grow
in knowledge and esprit du corps; and four, cooperate

1 with other organizations that have similar concerns and
2 interests.

3 Across Canada we have 2,400 members.
4 There are approximately 634 in Ontario. In the Central
5 Ontario Section which runs from Wawa to North Bay we
6 have 130 members. These members are foresters, forest
7 scientists, educators, technologists, and technicians
8 and others with a professional interest in forestry.

9 We work in government, industry,
10 education and consulting and we have the most widely
11 and professionally representative voice on forestry in
12 the nation. We stand for a balanced progressive
13 outlook for intelligent planning and management, for
14 cooperation and collaboration, and for varied and
15 coordinated uses of Canada's forest lands.

16 There is two issues that I would like to
17 address. One is sustained yield management, a major
18 issue, and another one the use of chemical pesticides
19 in forestry.

20 The Class EA for Timber Management on
21 Crown Lands in Ontario states that the purpose is as
22 follows:

23 "To provide a continuous and predictable

24 supply of wood for Ontario's forest

25 products industry through sustained yield

1 management."

2 The Ministry of Natural Resources also
3 define integrated resource management as the
4 coordination of resource management programs so that
5 long-term benefits are optimized and conflicts between
6 programs are minimized. They also state that the end
7 result of this program is the production of strategic
8 land use plans. I believe that we can no longer manage
9 the forest primarily for timber. We must practice what
10 is called sustained forest land management.

11 So the first question is: What is
12 sustainable development? The touchstone of the 1987
13 Brundtland Commission Report, Our Common Future, the
14 World Commission on Environment and Development, is a
15 philosophy of 'development that meets the needs of the
16 present without compromising the ability of future
17 generations to meet their own needs'. I would like to
18 repeat that, 'development that meets the needs of the
19 present without compromising the ability of future
20 generations to meet their own needs'.

21 Sustainable implies that given a
22 specified level of management a resource of a certain
23 quantity and quality will be available for use
24 indefinitely by future generations.

25 Development can be interpreted as the

1 economic growth required to increase or, at the very
2 least, maintain the real gross domestic product per
3 capita although this indicator only partially measures
4 social welfare.

5 Sustainable development implies that
6 economic activity recognize the stresses imposed upon
7 environmental resources by current technology and
8 social demands and the limited ability of the biosphere
9 to meet the needs of a growing world population. While
10 trends in real unit costs of many natural resources do
11 not appear to indicate economic scarcity at national or
12 global levels, the ability of the biosphere to sustain
13 increasing resource consumption without impairment to
14 the environment is finite.

15 Economic development and environmental
16 integrity are interdependent. Again, I would like to
17 repeat that, economic development and environmental
18 integrity are interdependent.

19 The Brundtland Commission Report
20 recognizes that local economic development can affect
21 the environment at regional, national and global
22 levels. Economic development is accepted as a
23 necessary and desirable activity to meet the demands of
24 a growing world population, but only under conditions
25 that safeguard the environment. Economic activity that

1 degrades the environment is not biologically
2 sustainable and, thus, cannot be in the long term
3 economically sustainable.

4 Forests are clearly an important natural
5 resource for all people of Ontario. Given that forests
6 are a renewable resource they have, if well managed,
7 the potential to be utilized in perpetuity for a wide
8 range of environmental, social and economic objectives
9 for everybody in Ontario. Forests, therefore,
10 represent a primary example of the economic and
11 ecological interface that is the basis of the
12 sustainable development philosophy.

13 And finally we get to sustainable forest
14 land management. Forests are dynamic and generally
15 resilient ecosystems and have historically been able to
16 contend with a wide range of natural disturbances such
17 as fire, insect, disease and minor oscillations in
18 climate. These disturbances are an integral part of
19 the natural cycle of success in forest ecosystems,
20 however, forests must also contend with disturbances
21 due to human activities.

22 During the past century our forests have
23 been subjected to mounting stresses associated with
24 increased commercial forest harvesting, other forest
25 management practices and industrial processing. In

1 addition, other land uses such as exploration for and
2 the development of mining, petroleum, and Hydro
3 electric resources and intensive recreation and tourism
4 have placed growing demands upon a finite forest land
5 base.

6 Stresses are also exerted on forest
7 ecosystems by aerial pollutants transported from
8 industrial and non-industrial sources within Ontario,
9 Canada and from other countries and potentially from
10 climatic changes brought about by human activities.
11 These stresses can predispose forest ecosystems to
12 greater damage from natural causes such as insect,
13 disease, nutrient deficiencies and drought.

14 Recently we have shared in the growing
15 global awareness of the world's changing environment.
16 Support for the economic benefits from the forest
17 industry and the role of forests in economic
18 development have been tempered by concerns about the
19 effects of forest land management, particularly
20 industrial harvesting and processing on the
21 environment.

22 The public, while benefitting directly or
23 indirectly from utilization of the industrial
24 productive capability of forests is demanding more
25 integrated forest land management which protects the

1 ecological integrity of forests.

2 Traditionally we foresters have aimed at
3 managing our forests on the basis of sustained yield,
4 however, application of the concept of sustainable
5 forest land management requires that a narrow vision of
6 industrial timber flows be expanded to include all
7 forest resources, especially as non-timber outputs and
8 benefits are becoming more important to society as a
9 whole.

10 The capability of the forest land base to
11 provide other resources and benefits should not be
12 seriously impaired by use of commercial timber
13 production alone. Although by their very nature
14 harvesting and silvicultural activities will have some
15 impact on forest resources, particularly on cover type,
16 distribution of pattern, forestry practices must be
17 planned and implemented in a manner that will maintain
18 the productive and renewal capacity and long-term
19 integrity of the resource.

20 Forestry practices must also provide for
21 the protection within publicly acceptable and
22 biologically sustainable limits of other environmental
23 concerns such as water and air quality, wildlife
24 habitat, and scenic and aesthetic values. In some
25 cases conflicting land uses may be mutually exclusive

1 and management for a given resource will exclude
2 management for other resources completely.

3 Similarly, the manufacturer of forest
4 products should not reduce the quality of land, air and
5 water below certain minimum and biologically
6 sustainable levels. Any negative impacts of local
7 forest industry activities on regional, national and,
8 in some cases global ecosystems, must be recognized or
9 preferably eliminated. The effect of external human
10 influence on forest ecosystems such as aerial pollution
11 from other industrial sources must also be controlled.

12 Sustainable forest land management can
13 thus be defined - and I'll repeat this - management
14 which ensures that the use of any forest resources is
15 biologically sustainable and will not impair the
16 biological diversity or the use of the same land base
17 for any other forest resources in the future.

18 So sustainable forestry land management
19 is management which ensures that the use of any forest
20 resource is biologically sustainable and will not
21 impair the biological diversity for the use of the same
22 land base for any other forestry resource in the
23 future.

24 Any human activities that have an impact
25 on forests must be matched to the ecological resiliency

1 of the forest resource base. Therefore, the Canadian
2 Institute of Forestry supports the philosophy of
3 sustainable forest land management on Crown land in
4 Ontario as opposed to sustained yield management.

5 A few comments here on how to make
6 sustainable forest land management a reality.
7 Sustainable forest land management must become more
8 than a concept. The federal and provincial governments
9 and many forest companies claim to support the concept
10 of forest development. Merely saying that an
11 organization supports sustainable development is easy,
12 however, translating these statements into action is
13 complex and will require fundamental changes in human
14 expectations, motivation and behaviour.

15 A real danger is that sustainable
16 development will simply remain a popular slogan. The
17 transition from words to action will be difficult and
18 hinges on our ability to improve the four following
19 areas:

20 First of all, existing knowledge and
21 information on forest ecosystems and the impact or
22 interactions of a wide range of natural and human tak.

23 Activities; two, the capability to
24 predict the effect of forest harvesting processing and
25 management processes and non-forestry stresses on

1 forest ecosystems; three, the understanding of
2 sustainable development by all Canadians.

3 Pause here for a minute before I finish
4 that one. That's probably our biggest problem in
5 forestry, we do not communicate very well with the
6 general public. One example was -- I heard of, I was
7 at a native forestry conference in Thunder Bay in June
8 and there was native people and there was some MNR
9 people there and one MNR person stated that his biggest
10 problem was when he presented the management plan to
11 the native people the first comment was: We don't know
12 what you're saying, in other words, we don't understand
13 all of this terminology. So I think we have to learn
14 how to talk to the people other than foresters and
15 technicians.

16 So to finish. No. 3, the understanding
17 of sustainable development by all Canadians and the
18 level of public involvement in establishing appropriate
19 forest land management goals, policies and legislation;
20 four, political commitments from all levels of
21 government towards achieving sustainable development in
22 all spheres of activity.

23 The second issue, use of chemical
24 pesticides in forestry. The CIF recognizes that
25 destructive forest insects, diseases and competing

1 vegetation seriously reduce fiber yield of our forests
2 and have detrimental effects on other values such as
3 aesthetics. It realizes that pest management is an
4 important and integral part of the sustainable forest
5 land management and, therefore, supports carefully
6 executed and environmentally conscious pest management
7 practices where these are required to achieve accepted
8 forest production goals.

9 The CIF is also aware that chemical
10 pesticides are the major tools available today to
11 reduce the losses caused by forest pests in an
12 effective and economical way. It, therefore, supports
13 the responsible use of registered chemical pesticides
14 in forestry practices.

15 We strongly support monitoring and
16 pesticide use in forestry aimed at protecting
17 environmental and human health effects that might
18 develop through continued use. The CIF strongly
19 supports continuing in-depth research on forestry use
20 of pesticides aimed at the development of more
21 effective and environmentally benign pesticides and the
22 technology for their use reduced, the changes of
23 adverse environmental and human health effects.

24 Thank you.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.

1 Stone. Does anyone have a question for, Mr. Stone?

2 (no response)

3 One question, Mr. Stone. Do you identify
4 what the MNR is doing with its proposed timber
5 management processess to be sustained yield management
6 for timber?

7 MR. STONE: I think maybe they have the
8 pieces there. I'm not sure that it is altogether in
9 one package. I guess what bothers me or actually
10 timber you have fish and wildlife here and lands over
11 here and the attempt is made to coordinate those
12 activities and I guess the term that bothered me was
13 minimize conflict. It seems to me like a negative
14 approach. I think sustainable yield development goes
15 farther than that and it's a goal that's set in the
16 beginning by all participants.

17 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you very
18 much, Mr. Stone.

19 Is there anyone will else here this
20 afternoon who wishes to say something to the Board?

21 (no response)

22 If not, then we will close this session
23 of the timber management hearing. We thank you all
24 very much for coming today and we will be reconvening
25 at seven o'clock in the evening to hear more

1 presentations that are scheduled. Thank you.

2 ---Recess taken at 4:40 p.m.

3 ---On resuming at 7:00 p.m.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Good evening, please be
5 seated, ladies and gentlemen.

6 We welcome you to the fourth and final
7 session of the timber management hearing in Sault Ste.
8 Marie. I thank you very much for meeting with us this
9 evening. I don't know how many people are in the
10 audience who haven't attended either yesterday or this
11 afternoon, but Mr. Martel suggests that I got a show of
12 hands if we don't have anyone here that's now I won't
13 have any introductory remarks.

14 However, we do have scheduled
15 presentations by six people and I believe that those
16 people haven't attended before so I will be very quick
17 in going through what I have been saying over the last
18 few days, what we are and what we are doing here.
19 Also, I will repeat my remarks in French if anybody
20 wishes me to do so.

21 Bon soir, mes dames et messieurs. S'il y
22 a quelqu'un qui est présent dans l'audience qui
23 voudrait que je répète un mot de bienvenu ou la marche
24 a suivre en français, je suis contente de le faire.
25 Aussi, il y a des traducteurs dans la salle pour les

1 présentations, si vous voulez.

2 I would like to introduce Mr. Martel who
3 needs little introduction. Mr. Martel is the strong
4 representative of northern interests. He served in the
5 Ontario Legislature for 20 years and hopes that the
6 term on the Environment Assessment Board is only a
7 fraction of that time. I Chair the timber management
8 hearing. My name is Anne Koven.

9 Assisting us this evening is Mr. Daniel
10 Pascoe, Janet Martel who is standing in the back of the
11 room and Michele Devaul who is not here. If you have
12 any questions about the process or what we do as a
13 Board please speak to Daniel.

14 Mr. Martel and I are two people of the
15 Environmental Assessment board. I think there are 11
16 of us all together these days. We are appointed for
17 terms of three years and Mr. Martel and I work full
18 time on this hearing. We listen to the evidence of
19 what is the application before us for timber management
20 planning by the Ministry of Natural Resources. This is
21 our 230 day of hearings which involves 40,000 of
22 written transcripts.

23 We travel around to cities like Sault
24 Ste. Marie to see what people have to say about timber
25 management and we go on to other communities north of

1 Sault Ste. Marie.

2 We are guided by the Environmental
3 Assessment Act which tells us what to do when we make
4 this decision and charges us with the responsibilities
5 of listening to the audience and potential of this
6 application and has their impact means for everyone.

7 Once we have heard all the evidence, we
8 have no idea when that will end, we will make a
9 decision about whether or not to approve this
10 application. It's a complicated process. It is more
11 formalized than we would choose and we are very
12 admiring of people who stand up in prop of crowded room
13 and tell us what they think about all of this.

14 There are a couple of rules at the
15 hearing. I will ask people to come forward and be
16 sworn before they give their presentations. We will be
17 calling on people first on the list who contacted us in
18 response to the notice that was placed in the newspaper
19 in Sault Ste. Marie. After that, anyone in the
20 audience may ask or make a presentation to us. Mr.
21 Martel and I ask a few questions if we don't understand
22 clearly what you are telling us, as will some of the
23 representatives of the full-time parties here who are
24 here tonight.

25 I will introduce you to them so you will

1 know whose interests they represent. Mr. Donald Huff
2 who is representing Forests for Tomorrow, Dr. Terry
3 Quinney who is with the Ontario Federation of Anglers &
4 Hunters, Mr. Paul Cassidy who represents the Ontario
5 Forest Industry Association and the Ontario Lumber
6 Manufacturers Association, Ms. Catherine Blastorah who
7 represents the Ministry of Natural Resources and I see
8 that Ms. Harvie isn't with us tonight when was here on
9 behalf of the Minister of the Environment.

10 If you have a written presentation we
11 will give it an exhibit number so it will be part of
12 our record.

13 Everything that we say is being recorded
14 by our reporters, Beverley Dillabough, Marilyn
15 Callaghan and Eddie Dugas. You can find copies of the
16 transcript at the Sault Ste. Marie main public library.

17 We have French interpreters here this
18 evening as well. They are Roland Henri, Laurie Saint-
19 Martin and Angelo Macri, whom I have referred to as
20 Angela for the last two days.

21 Thank you again for coming to the
22 hearings and we'll begin the presentations by calling
23 on -- is there a member of OPSEU here this evening?

24 (no response)

25 No. All right. We will call on Mr.

1 Brian Thomas. Hello, Mr. Thomas.

2 MR. THOMAS: Good evening.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Could you approach the
4 Board, please.

5 Thank you, Mr. Thomas.

6 BRIAN THOMAS, Sworn

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

8 Mr. Thomas is with the Sault & District
9 Anglers Association and he has submitted a written
10 presentation consisting of five pages and this will be
11 Exhibit No. 1304.

12 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1304: Five-page written presentation of
13 Mr. Brian Thomas, Sault &
District Anglers Association.

14 MR. THOMAS: I want to make sure I'm
15 being heard okay.

16 While my presentation is five pages long,
17 I will be stopping from point to point and expanding.
18 I wanted to keep this as brief as possible and not take
19 a lot of time with details, but the basic gist of what
20 I want to say is here but I will be stopping on
21 occasion to expand on certain points as we go along.

22 Good evening. My name is Brian Thomas
23 and I am the President of the Sault & District Anglers
24 Association. Our Association has a membership of close
25 to 700 and is very active in MNR projects and planning

1 processes, the most recent of these being the shoreline
2 management plan and the timber management plan.

3 I would also like to state that I have
4 been a resident of Sault Ste. Marie most of my life, I
5 live and work here.

6 We are also affiliated with the Ontario
7 Federation of Anglers & Hunters and participate in a
8 number of events that are going on with them.

9 I have read with great interest the
10 documentation from a number of sources concerning this
11 hearing. I hope to be one of the first to appear
12 before this hearing who has had experience with both
13 sides of the timber management planning process; i.e.,
14 the way that it has been done in the past and the way I
15 hope that it will be done in the future.

16 Our Association recently had the pleasure
17 of being involved in a pilot TMP project that was quite
18 unique and worked beyond the expectations of many
19 people. Before I get ahead of myself, let me first
20 address the normal TMP process.

21 I was recently appointed to a regional
22 review board by the regional manager of the Ontario
23 Ministry of Natural Resources. Our mandate was to make
24 a recommendation to him to try and resolve a dispute in
25 the Magpie Forest between the various user groups

1 concerning access roads. This dispute was a direct
2 result of the timber management planning process as we
3 presently know it.

4 As I read page after page of information
5 that was made available to the review board it became
6 quite clear that the whole process in establishing the
7 TMP for that area was quite flawed. Many of the user
8 groups were never consulted during the planning process
9 and many of the recommendations made by user groups
10 after the public hearing process were ignored or given
11 very little significance.

12 And just to reiterate that point. We had
13 one gentleman there tell us that as a representative of
14 the bear outfitters in the Wawa District he had written
15 some 67 letters to try and get some attention to some
16 of the points he was trying to make and getting changes
17 to the timber management plan at the draft stage and
18 most of his ideas were ignored and were not
19 acknowledged at that point in time.

20 As a result many members of the public
21 and of the interest groups became quite vocal and
22 militant. The conflict resulted in a review board
23 being established to try and resolve that dispute.
24 There has to be something very wrong with a system that
25 requires such drastic measures to arrive at a solution

1 that all users of the resource can live with. I
2 suppose that if I had to choose one criticism of the
3 MNR that was the cause for so much conflict and
4 mistrust over the years it would have to be that the
5 MNR seems to have locked themselves into one specific
6 point in time or one specific management philosophy and
7 then defiantly resists the notion that times and ideas
8 change, that society and their demands to be heard, an
9 accepted change, and that the public at large will
10 become much more educated and involved in the decisions
11 that affect their future and that of their children.

12 Unfortunately the Ministry puts the
13 public last on their list when it comes to decisions
14 concerning the future use of the resource. We need
15 only look at the TMP planning process to see that. The
16 public does not usually see the plan until it is in the
17 draft stage and by that point public input has very
18 little impact on decisions that have already been made.

19 I might just stop here briefly and talk
20 about the public process as it evolved in Wawa because
21 this is where we're talking about at the present time.

22 A large part of the user group up there
23 is French speaking and most of the announcements that
24 had to do with the public planning process in the
25 public review of the draft plan are put in an English

1 language newspaper that nobody up there read, so one
2 whole section of that area of user group never really
3 got a notice that there was public meeting going on and
4 information was available. Just one of those flaws in
5 that system.

6 It also became quite apparent up there
7 that when the public did come into the public meetings
8 that were going on and all the maps were up on the wall
9 and all the colours were made available of all the
10 different areas that were being cut and what not, the
11 public didn't really know or understand about the
12 process that was going on and it became quite obvious
13 that as they were being directed around the room in
14 different areas and shown things that they were only
15 being led to believe things that they wanted to be led
16 to be believe or that they didn't understand, and that
17 the Ministry wanted them to try and understand about
18 the process and a lot of it was left out. And I will
19 touch the other side of that a little bit later and
20 show you the difference in the two aspects, but I just
21 wanted to elaborate slightly on that.

22 The fact that this whole process is no
23 longer acceptable is the major reason why these
24 hearings are taking place and like many others in this
25 room I believe that there is a viable alternative which

1 has to be tried here -- which has been tried here and
2 which has proven itself to be much more effective.

3 The timber management planning process
4 for the Sault Ste. Marie District was quite unique and
5 different from what any other user group or the
6 Ministry had ever seen before. A public advisory
7 committee was established very early in the process and
8 included our associations, naturalists, members of the
9 remote tourism industry, the Ministry of Tourism,
10 members of the forest products industry, and the input
11 of the OFAH to address hunter concerns.

12 The advisors were involved step by step
13 in the process of developing the plan to address any
14 concerns that might be present. Where consensus could
15 not be reached, compromise was worked out that the
16 majority could live with. And I just want to state
17 here what I meant was the majority could live with, is
18 we had all had a vote in what was going on in the
19 process and the public advisory committee was not just
20 a token public involvement, we were directly involved
21 in a number of areas. We had direct input into it, we
22 voted on things that we couldn't agree on and in most
23 cases the majority did rule, and where it was necessary
24 to work out compromises, those compromises were worked
25 out and they worked quite well and the public and the

1 advisory board was quite happy with the end results.

2 All efforts were made to give everyone a
3 good working knowledge of all aspects of the plan.

4 When necessary, we were even given the opportunity to
5 fly into an area to better understand a situation.

6 When it came time to present the draft
7 plan to the public, the advisors were given the
8 opportunity to work side by side with Ministry people
9 to explain the plan to the public. I personally spent
10 more than eight hours at the public meeting with the
11 MNR staff. The advisors felt that this process worked
12 so well that they requested that they continue to be a
13 working committee that would follow the plan through to
14 the end and address any concerns or potential
15 amendments that might come up. And this is our role at
16 this time.

17 And I might add that just a couple of
18 weeks ago the advisors were called together over
19 something we had decided earlier and we were called
20 into a meeting and we sat down and discussed the
21 situation again and it is being reviewed at this point
22 in time.

23 This project, as you have probably
24 gathered by now, is very similar to what the OFAH has
25 proposed. This process as I have described it was new

1 and while some improvements are required it does work.
2 The district manager for the MNR will testify to that
3 as well as most of the staff who were involved. In
4 fact this same model was used for the shoreline
5 management plan and it worked equally well.

6 One of the most cumbersome parts of the
7 TMP process was trying to understand the areas of
8 concern and identifying their relationship to specifics
9 of the plan. I firmly believe that one of the few
10 drawbacks to the process was the method of identifying
11 the AOCs, understanding the AOCs, trying to pinpoint
12 them on a map and relate to exactly what they were
13 involved. The prescriptions were quite cumbersome when
14 it came time to deal with them, there were lot of
15 problems in that specific area. I feel very strongly
16 that had habitat supply analysis been used it would
17 have had a major impact on our work and on our
18 understanding of the specific situations.

19 In conclusion let me say that I do not
20 understand why the Ministry would resist implementing a
21 program that worked as well as our TMP process did
22 here. Had they used the process in Wawa that they did
23 here they would have alleviated most of the problems
24 they now must deal with and would have established a
25 great deal of credibility and trust among the various

1 user groups. It would also have saved a great deal of
2 money that they're now spending to have a regional
3 review board deal with the situation.

4 We need to have one system in place that
5 is a model for all FMUs. The shared management of the
6 resource is a reality of the 1990s and the sooner the
7 MNR begins to work together with associations and
8 groups like ours across the province the sooner we can
9 work together towards an efficient integrated use of
10 all our resources by the people of Ontario.

11 Thank you very much.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Thomas.

13 Does anyone have a question for Mr.

14 Thomas?

15 Ms. Blastorah?

16 MS. BLASTORAH: I have a couple of
17 questions, Mrs. Koven.

18 First of all, I would just like to - I
19 hope I'm not getting too much feedback here. Is that
20 destroying anyone's ears?

21 I would just like to clarify whether or
22 which TMP in the Wawa area it is we're talking about?

23 MR. THOMAS: The Magpie Forest.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: And which plan period?

25 MR. THOMAS: The Magpie Forest.

1 MR. BLASTORAH: But is it the current
2 plan, the one just recently approved which is the
3 subject of a designation request or are we talking
4 about the operating plan prior to that?

5 MR. THOMAS: We are talking about the one
6 that was just approved and put into place, the final
7 draft was in place some time I believe in the summer,
8 early fall.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay, I just wanted to
10 make sure I was thinking of the same plan.

11 MR. THOMAS: Can I just -- to clarify
12 that, just so you're informed. What we are dealing
13 with up there is the question of gates versus signs as
14 far as access to that area is concerned, and my
15 comments were based on the fact that although we're
16 dealing with something very specific here, we were
17 given reams and reams of material and as we discussed
18 things and got information on a research basis from the
19 people of the MNR at Wawa it became more and more
20 evident to me because I had been through this process
21 here that there were some very major flaws in that
22 whole process, and so I took the time to study it in
23 much more detail.

24 And I might add that quite often the word
25 conspiracy came up in the way this thing was put

1 together both by the public and by some of the members
2 of our review board and it seemed that little effort
3 was put into getting enough people involved in this
4 thing to alleviate a lot of the problems that they
5 ended up with as a result of that.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Actually that was the
7 point I was going to come to. And perhaps I can just
8 ask you a couple of questions about that to clarify my
9 understanding.

10 It's my understanding that the original
11 or that the main contentious issue there was one of
12 gates and signs in relation to a particular road or a
13 group of roads; is that correct?

14 MR. THOMAS: That was the main issue and
15 the fact that public was tearing down barricades and
16 pushing hard for signs, but other issues have come out
17 of that and even at the public hearing we had up there
18 in Dubreuilville where we had all the user groups of --

19 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Thomas,
20 could you speak a little slower, please.

21 MR. THOMAS: I'm sorry.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

23 MR. THOMAS: When we had a meeting up
24 there and we were allowed to invite anyone that we
25 wanted to to come in and make presentations to our

1 review board, a number of peripheral issues surrounding
2 the gates versus signs issue came to the forefront and
3 it wasn't just the fact that people wanted to drive on
4 these roads, it was the moose populations, it was the
5 fishing opportunities, it was a lot of different
6 things, the recreational aspects of it all came out
7 because it isn't just an issue of: Can I drive on this
8 road or, you know, are you going to put gates on it?
9 It is much more involved than that.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: No, I didn't mean to
11 imply it was merely gates, but I gather it was things
12 stemming from that access question?

13 MR. THOMAS: Yes, and the total lack of
14 public knowledge of what exactly was going to happen up
15 there.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Now, are you aware of --
17 or am I correct that a lot of that dispute arose as a
18 result of an amendment to the previous operating plan
19 during which a decision was made to put gates on a road
20 or certain roads outside Dubreuilville?

21 MR. THOMAS: My understanding, and again
22 from being directly involved and listening to a lot of
23 presentations, was that a deal was struck with the
24 remote tourism operators who were trying to protect the
25 wilderness environment up there that a deal was struck

1 with them to put a lot of gates and to alleviate
2 concerns that they had with the timber management plan
3 and the public was never consulted on this until the
4 final result and, like I say, one gentleman wrote 60
5 some letters without a lot of response to his concerns.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: The reason I'm pursuing
7 this, perhaps a little more at length than I would
8 otherwise do, is because I was advised - and perhaps
9 you can clarify for me what your understanding is - but
10 I was advised that at the time the original amendment
11 to that operating plan was made during which the
12 decision was made to gate that road there was in fact
13 an advisory committee of local stakeholders to address
14 the access issue.

15 MR. THOMAS: There was a committee formed
16 afterwards when it became a contentious issue. My
17 understanding of it, in the chronology of things and a
18 lot of decisions were made, a lot of decisions were
19 reversed, a lot of decisions were changed in the
20 process. In fact there was three or four different
21 times when ideas on the access roads and on the plan
22 itself were changed, and nobody really had a clear idea
23 of what was going on. And that's one of the reasons
24 why we were up there, because there is enough of a
25 dispute that it can't be resolved or people are too

1 polarized on both sides of it.

2 So the regional review board that I was
3 appointed to is going to have to make a decision, a
4 recommendation to the regional manager and we got
5 thrown into a real hornet's nest up there and, you
6 know, we didn't even realize the mess that there was
7 there, but we have to make a recommendation and
8 hopefully our recommendation will be something that
9 everybody can live with.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps then, am I
11 correct that you are not really sure one way or the
12 other during that original amendment process whether
13 there was an advisory committee. I'm just trying to
14 clarify my understanding.

15 MR. THOMAS: I do not believe from the
16 best of my knowledge, and please understand here while
17 this regional review board isn't the contentious side
18 of this thing, the information that I have gathered and
19 I have over three binders of material that I've tried
20 to assimilate on this, but I've tried to be very
21 conscientious of obligation to assimilate that material
22 and my understanding was that, no, there was never a
23 citizens advisory council or a public advisory
24 committee that was involved in that process until after
25 the gates had gone up.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: And talking about then
2 that period because I was referring to the previous
3 operating plan, it was my understanding that there was
4 some discussion about changing that decision to gate
5 the road, changing that gate to a sign policy and it
6 was at that point, subsequent to the previous -- to the
7 current timber management planning process. As a
8 result of continuing dispute over that gate, I believe
9 a public advisory committee was struck to further
10 explore that decision.

11 Is that the one you are speaking of?

12 MR. THOMAS: I'm not sure that the public
13 advisory committee was struck. I think that they began
14 to branch out and get information from the public and
15 open it up to that forum, but obviously nothing was
16 decided in that forum or they weren't given enough
17 teeth to make a decision that everybody could live
18 because the regional review board hasn't been appointed
19 to go up there and try to resolve the mess that's
20 there.

21 MS. BLASTORAH: You indicated that you
22 were thrown into a real hornet's nest. Perhaps I can
23 confirm that at the time you first became involved in
24 this there was -- am I correct that there was no
25 consensus among the local stakeholders as to how this

1 issue should be decided?

2 MR. THOMAS: Absolutely none.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: One other --

4 MADAM CHAIR: Are you almost finished,
5 Ms. Blastorah?

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes, I will just limit
7 myself to one more question.

8 You indicated that you felt the use of
9 habitat supply analysis would have been very helpful
10 during the development of that timber management plan
11 and so on. Given, as I understand it, that one of the
12 most contentious issues was largely a tourism issue, if
13 I can characterize it that way, in terms of a dispute
14 between remote tourism operators and local anglers and
15 hunters, how do you feel a habitat supply analysis
16 model would have been of assistance in resolving that
17 kind of issue?

18 MR. THOMAS: I have to say first as a
19 member of the PAC - and I appreciate where you are
20 coming from with that - I'm not sure that that was the
21 most contentious issue. It probably took the most time
22 to resolve and to try and alleviate the concerns of our
23 remote tourism operator, but I'm not sure that was the
24 most contentious issue that we faced as a PAC.

25 I'm sure that if habitat supply analysis

1 had have been in place we could have alleviated a lot
2 of Mr. Nickson's concerns as far as his lodge and moose
3 habitat and the way that the timber was being harvested
4 in his particular area. I think we bent over backwards
5 in a lot of ways and I think a lot of credit has to be
6 given to the public advisory committee for work that
7 they did outside even of what our knowledge in a lot of
8 these areas was to try and give him the most reasonable
9 effort to alleviate his concerns and solve a problem
10 that was a serious thing up there and I think the
11 compromise that we came up for that whole district is
12 an example of that.

13 However, if you look at the AOCs and the
14 system that was in place when we were doing this
15 process, there was binders and binders and binders full
16 of AOCs and the prescriptions that they evolved in.

17 Quite often, even in the public forum
18 where I was involved, when you went to a map and looked
19 at a specific area and somebody said: Well, what is
20 that, and you'd say: Well, there is an area of concern
21 here, and he'd say: What is it? Well, you'd have to
22 go to the binder and go through it until you found his
23 AOC and then you would have to identify it, explain
24 briefly what it was and look at the prescription and
25 then go back and see if the prescription had been

1 followed. Very cumbersome.

2 And if my understanding of habitat supply
3 analysis is correct, and please understand you people
4 are a lot more knowledgeable about this than I ever
5 will be because I am still trying to understand it by
6 reading the material from Dr. Baskerville and whatnot,
7 but I do have a good idea of what it involves and I
8 think we probably, if those situations had have been in
9 place, could have saved ourselves a lot of time that we
10 could have spent on other things or given a lot of
11 concern to other things.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: Just for clarity, that
13 was the Sault Ste. Marie exercise you were referring to
14 now, not the Magpie Forest?

15 MR. THOMAS: Yes. I wasn't involved in
16 any TMP in the Magpie Forest.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Thomas, it must be a
19 very demanding job to be appointed to one of these
20 advisory groups. We have certainly heard of people
21 such as yourself doing this kind of work, and I guess I
22 have two questions about what you did as a member of
23 this group.

24 First of all, do you think it is an
25 overly demanding job in the sense that volunteers are

1 asked to come out of the community and to spend it, as
2 you know, many hours working through this material?

3 One of the recommendations before us is
4 that people who do that should be reimbursed for the
5 time that they put into it and I would like your
6 opinion on that.

7 And, secondly, you talk about getting
8 greater public involvement and you talk as a first step
9 about having various kinds of advisory groups. Do you
10 think the benefits of individuals participating in
11 those advisory groups extend beyond the group itself;
12 in other words, you can't possibly have everyone in a
13 community who is concerned about an issue sit in or be
14 a member of every advisory group?

15 What ideas did you have in addition to
16 membership on these groups to involving the public to a
17 greater degree?

18 MR. THOMAS: First of all to address the
19 issue of compensation for the work involved. Of course
20 I am a voluntary position as president of the Sault and
21 District Anglers. We are the biggest angling
22 association in Ontario and, in all probability, the
23 biggest in Canada. We have over 700 members and we are
24 very involved in the types of things like timber
25 management and whatnot, not a social club and more of a

1 lobby group in the direct hands-on approach to making
2 sure that our interests are taken care of.

3 It's almost a 40-hour week job which I
4 don't get paid for either. That comes with the
5 territory. It would be nice if we could be
6 compensated, but I don't think it's realistic.

7 Another example, the regional review
8 board. We get no compensation for that. Somebody up
9 in Dubreuilville asked us: Are you going to start
10 another study and get involved in this, and we said:
11 Hey, we're not getting paid for this, we're not going
12 to make a career out of it. We are going to make a
13 very quick decision and try to get out of this because
14 it's time consuming. It's taken probably seven or
15 eight days of my valuable time already.

16 However, if you are going to protect your
17 interests and have a hand in shaping the way things are
18 going to be done in the future, and things are
19 changing, I think you have to be ready to commit the
20 time that is necessary to do the job. And by that I
21 mean that we are moving into a time when it's going to
22 be a shared management resource.

23 In other words, the Ministry of Natural
24 Resources is going to be going to the public, to groups
25 like myself and the naturalists and the interest groups

1 who have in stake in what is going on more and more to
2 help them manage the resource. They do not have the
3 people, they do not have the money and in many cases
4 they don't have the time or the expertise. They just
5 can't possibly have enough people to cover every area
6 that has to be covered.

7 And make no mistake about this. I have a
8 lot of respect for people who work out of the district
9 office here in Sault Ste. Marie. I have worked hand in
10 hand with the manager, with different people in
11 different capacities. They're very sincere, they're
12 very open to our ideas, they're very flexible, we have
13 a good working relationship.

14 There was a time when groups like ours
15 bashed the Ministry in the newspapers and in other
16 public forums. That day has passed and we are now
17 working together and hopefully a lot more of it to try
18 and work out solutions that every everybody can live
19 with.

20 There are more people who are using the
21 resource today; i.e., the Crown land for whatever
22 pursuits that they are after than there ever has been
23 in the past and there are going to be more. If we
24 don't make sure that we have that resource available to
25 the best use of everyone, but not taking away from any

1 one particular area to give it to somebody else, but we
2 can all work together, then that is the kind of thing
3 we have to work toward. If that means giving it six or
4 eight hours every couple of weeks or 10 hours or 12
5 hours or whatever it takes, then I think we have to be
6 willing to make that sacrifice to see that then comes
7 about.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Thomas.

9 Thank you very much.

10 MR. THOMPSON: Thank you.

11 MADAM CHAIR: We will now call on Mr. Jim
12 Hilsinger who is our host in a sense. Mr. Hilsinger is
13 the owner of the Water Tower.

14 JIM HILSINGER, Sworn

15 MR. HILSINGER: Thank you for the
16 opportunity of being able to speak to you. This is a
17 very special opportunity in Sault Ste. Marie and I just
18 want to correct one statement. I'm not the owner of
19 the hotel, the banks own the hotel.

20 My main interest beyond the beautiful
21 trees we see around the hotel and the restaurant and
22 that is that we are the budding entrepreneurs with
23 others of a resort north of Sault Ste. Marie called
24 Searchmont. Searchmont exists in a very beautiful,
25 pristine valley, that we have a great challenge to

1 maintain the quality and dignity of the environment
2 for the enjoyment of those who may come to visit this
3 area.

4 In pursuing our work to this date, we
5 have received nothing but tremendous cooperation from
6 the Ministry of Natural Resources and my comments are
7 basically aligned to identify a higher order that we
8 can all achieve, that we as perhaps entrepreneurs,
9 developers, as well as those who are the custodians of
10 the public property, the private property, can all try
11 to aspire for something which is bigger and greater
12 than we have now.

13 It is hard to say whether there's better
14 value, in my mind, in trees. And let's face it, trees,
15 rocks and water are central to the quality of the
16 north, to what we identify the north with. And it's
17 hard to say that there is greater value in trees
18 whether they're standing or they grace the beauty of a
19 resort or some form of property.

20 It's also hard to identify, sometimes
21 when we see harm, whether it comes more from private
22 interests or from public interests, and I can think of
23 an area in St. Joseph's Island right now which has been
24 turned moonscape by a private person. I can think of
25 places where private people think they can just gauge

1 holes in their property for the sake of aggregate or
2 can just fill in places in their property for the sake
3 of making something flat. That is really
4 unconscionable, they shouldn't be allowed.

5 So we have this great debate, in my mind,
6 whereupon we try to voice a lot of our problems of
7 environment and balanced development on the public
8 sector. I think the private sector has as much to
9 contend with.

10 Land in northern Ontario is absolutely
11 invaluable. We have no idea, sitting as ordinary
12 people at this point in 1990, how important that land
13 is going to be in the year 2025. I think that's kind
14 of the way we have to project our thinking. We can't
15 sit here thinking whether some element of our
16 evaluations are important today because the value in
17 the year 2025, as land becomes scares in this world, as
18 populations explode, as our borders are assaulted by
19 people who want to find a place to live, is going to be
20 extremely important and therein lies a lot of the
21 economic opportunity for northern Ontario and, in fact,
22 for the whole of Canada.

23 Consequently, the essence of coming to
24 grips with the future and in the future that we can't
25 quite comprehend and it's very difficult for those who

1 gain their daily bread from harvesting trees, from
2 managing resources, in today's mindset to understand
3 the magnitude of the value of land, of trees of water,
4 of the gifts that we have under our tutorship to
5 hopefully maintain for the future.

6 So what will the north feel like? What
7 will it look like in the year 2025 perhaps, perhaps in
8 the next 10 years? I think we have to -- we have good
9 examples to consider. First of all, we can look at
10 what we call the Near North, which is close to Toronto,
11 and we can think of the once majestic Muskoka area
12 which has been lost really to very fast travelled
13 roads, to the overflow of Toronto shopping - how do you
14 say it - commercial areas, to the characteristic kind
15 of commercial blight that inhabits major centres and
16 this isn't what we want in the north and it's not going
17 to be what brings people to the north.

18 We can look to certain areas south of us
19 in Michigan, Wisconsin, and we can look to other areas
20 that we know in Ontario and in Canada and we can see
21 very good examples of very sophisticated ways of
22 maintaining the quality of the environment and it is up
23 to us to look around a little bit more and that's one
24 of the failures we have in the north. We don't go and
25 look at the immediate examples and try and understand

1 why the transition occurred so that the environmental
2 things that we want to maintain depreciated in other
3 areas and it's quite simple for us to do that and we
4 don't have enough time to express this in our future
5 terms and future understanding.

6 Forestry and timber management have a
7 major role to play because the trees and the rocks can
8 have the same economic impact on the north as they may
9 be resources to be exploited or managed or developed or
10 they may be beauty to behold. I think it's an element
11 of mentality of consideration that in the north we have
12 to try and understand more clearly and perhaps produce
13 ways that those who feel strongly about this can share
14 in the management of these resources.

15 Forestry, as I see it, and I see this
16 whole area as a being a tremendous opportunity to
17 almost develop new technology in how we share the
18 management of the land base because we have mining, we
19 have forestry, we have exceptional tourist
20 opportunities, the fishing, the Great Lakes. I mean,
21 these features are found very little elsewhere in the
22 world.

23 It's a tremendous breeding ground for a
24 whole new methodology of coming up with combined
25 management, ways of creating a higher order, of almost

1 creating a technology in management that we can go and
2 export to others to teach them how do it. We have that
3 opportunity. Our resources in many ways, in this area
4 at least, have not been exploited or diminished to the
5 point where we can't act quite intelligently.

6 Forestry is predominant and we need to
7 help people that make their living in forestry still
8 feel that they can minimize environmental pressure by
9 using more sustainable practices and I think that we
10 still have a mentality in some cases whereby those who
11 harvest resources in the area think that they're kind
12 of out of sight and out of mind at times and they will
13 try things or attempt things or manage in ways that
14 they shouldn't, and I think this is not the way we
15 should be acting and we should be attempting to find a
16 better formula.

17 I'm still somewhat mystified in some ways
18 about the systems by which we harvest. I don't pretend
19 to have a deep knowledge, but I did take the interest
20 to go to a recent forest expo held in this area and
21 observe equipment that was commonly used in the forest,
22 and in observing that equipment I watched it spinning
23 around and grabbing trees andd cutting them off at the
24 base, putting them in bunches and then putting them on
25 the ground and the machine kind of swivelled around in

1 a given area and dropped these trees to the ground and
2 went on, and it was a very productive machine.

3 I looked at the ground after it was
4 finished and I tried to comprehend how we were
5 assisting Mother Nature harvesting with these kinds of
6 machines, that there had to be a way to minimize damage
7 or lessen the damage.

8 It was interesting because as I left the
9 site I met a retired forester who worked for the
10 Canadian forestry at one point and I inquired about the
11 equipment and how it was being used and is this the
12 latest, and this man said to me that he was really
13 embarrassed by the kinds of things that were being done
14 with this kind of equipment and pointed out that if
15 they could find a better way, they were wiping out 25
16 years of growth by virtue of the fact this equipment
17 was spinning around and actually flattening every piece
18 of wood or every sprout, growth, four-foot high tree,
19 what have you.

20 Now, those who are involved in forestry
21 in this area probably know a lot more about why these
22 things are done, about assigning certain kinds of
23 timber to certain kinds of growth areas, but this man
24 was a forester and he said that he felt that this was
25 something that wouldn't be done in other places because

1 it did put the growth -- the growth life back by 25
2 years.

3 I was skiing in Finland one time on a
4 cross-country ski trail and at that point -- or in the
5 process we crossed an area that was being forested. I
6 realize the economics may be totally different, but
7 just for example, the place was being forested, the
8 trees were being cut, they were being piled, they were
9 being taken across a cross-country ski trail, the trail
10 wasn't even being touched. That's the kind of
11 sensitivity I think that we have to work towards.

12 Beyond trees, we have a great destiny in
13 northern Ontario if we can come to grips with the ways
14 that people look towards this area or the ways we can
15 market this area successfully to people who would come
16 here from other places to be tourists or visitors.

17 As I say -- as I previously explained, I
18 feel that the land has great value that we have never,
19 at this point, taken account of. I also feel that the
20 quality of tourism that we can achieve, the average
21 spend per tourist is way beyond, way beyond what we
22 consider possible at this point.

23 As populations in the world become more
24 compressed in other countries, we can use at this point
25 even Germany as a perfect example of those who want to

1 participate and will spend an awful lot of money for
2 wilderness experiences, the same thing goes with many
3 people in America and other parts of the world, but
4 these people increasingly look for quality. They want
5 quality experiences, they know the difference.

6 If we look to an area like Temagami, for
7 instance, where there has been the great debate about
8 how land is used and whether or not forestry should
9 intrude on visitors -- on tourism, it's very difficult
10 for those who would be involved historically in that
11 area in timber management to understand that they no
12 longer should be thinking that a person comes in with a
13 sardine can and a sandwich packed in a canoe and that's
14 the typical kind of tourism because as we destroy what
15 we call an old growth forest and the marketing kinds of
16 things, the kinds of people that can draw through the
17 marketing power of being unique and the incredible
18 attraction that can have to many tourists in the world,
19 these people come in and spend 2- and \$300 a year day
20 for the kinds of experiences that we can give in the
21 north.

22 Now, we're in the same boat in this area
23 in northern Ontario and would be the same typical in
24 the Thunder Bay region and I'm sure if we go into other
25 parts of Ontario like Moose Factory that if we can put

1 our packages together, maintain the quality of the
2 environment, assure that there is an understanding that
3 there are certain areas that demand more, perhaps,
4 guarding because they are tourist sensitive areas and
5 overall a general greater concentration on the value of
6 tourism and the quality of the environment that today's
7 sophisticated traveller expects, then there's a
8 greater, a much greater economic benefit to many trees
9 and waterways, many rocks by being left alone.

10 Thank you.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
12 Hilsinger.

13 I have a question for you. You've
14 obviously reflected on these matters a great deal and
15 that's reflected in your presentation. The evidence
16 that's before this Board, obviously we've had evidence
17 from your business, the tourism industry and many
18 different parts of it, I know you are not just one type
19 of tourist industry, we have heard lots of evidence
20 from the forestry industry obviously, and do you think
21 it's possible that the tourism industry will ever
22 substitute for forestry?

23 And the sorts of evidence that we have
24 before this Board is the differential wage levels
25 between the two industries, the fact that tourism jobs

1 are seen as being seasonal and not secure and not as
2 well compensated as jobs in forestry and manufacturing.

3 You seem to be telling us that you some
4 day would see that tourism would have that kind of
5 power with respect to economic benefits, or are you
6 saying that you don't see a substitution of forestry
7 jobs by tourism but you see better protection of
8 restricted areas for tourism?

9 MR. HILSINGER: The evidence is very
10 clear in many parts of the United States where they've
11 used up their forest or in some way they've lost their
12 local industry that tourism is a very dominant employer
13 and a very lucrative employer.

14 The tourist industry is and will be the
15 biggest industry in the world and as it becomes
16 increasingly -- and in northern Ontario, however, it's
17 a very primitive industry. It's an awful distance to
18 go to be able to compete on a world level; for
19 instance, at Searchmont where a veneer mill closed down
20 and employed, I don't know, about 75 people or
21 something when it closed, we have now employed 62
22 people in our last season, we will probably employ 75
23 or probably a hundred people if they existed locally.

24 They are not earning the same kind of
25 wages they would make in a veneer mill, but you now

1 have a beginning, a nucleus of people of about, let's
2 say, six to ten who are going to be full-time employees
3 and earning, yes, very much as much money as a person
4 who would have earned in that particular mill.

5 Now, a lot of those jobs are time. They
6 are aspirations that many of these jobs will become
7 full time and, as I said here, I believe, five years
8 from now there will be a hundred people employed full
9 time, at least 300 people employed during certain
10 seasons, but a hundred people employed -- let me
11 rephrase it. Probably about 125 equivalent full-time
12 jobs established in Searchmont, not including
13 construction and those jobs are -- the majority of them
14 would be equivalent to what people would have made in
15 the forestry industry.

16 If we go south of here into where we have
17 very sophisticated tourism areas, Petosky, Charlevoix,
18 Traverse City, Mackinaw Island, it's quite evidence
19 that, yes, there are the low paying jobs in tourism,
20 but don't kid yourself, those low paying jobs take home
21 a lot more money than some people really believe
22 because there is tips and that involved and they appear
23 to be start-up jobs for a lot of people, but they're
24 quite lucrative and put lots of people through
25 university, if not pay a family income.

1 So we don't have to look very far away to
2 see a real high flying tourist area that thrives in a
3 high economic order because it's dominantly tourist.

4 The other main industry that affects that
5 area is agriculture. So we can say agriculture is not
6 a very lucrative business as well, I guess. But
7 together, if you know the area at all, you know that it
8 is a very robust and desirable area to visit either as
9 as tourist or to participate as a person who would try
10 and earn a living in that area.

11 So I have no doubt in my mind that (a)
12 that tourism visitors are going to play an increasingly
13 lucrative role in the economy of the north. I have no
14 doubt in my mind, at the same time, that we need the
15 forestry industry, we need the other kinds of
16 industries, the mining and that, in balance and we all
17 need each other to survive. And it won't be a matter
18 of one replacing another.

19 As I said earlier, I think that that's
20 the very special opportunity that we have in the north,
21 that we can create almost a level of technology, of
22 cross-utilization and find ways of working in a much
23 more efficient manner and perhaps beneficial way.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

25 MR. MARTEL: Can I just get a

1 clarification. You were talking about your visit to
2 Finland and I don't know if I tuned out at that point
3 or my hearing wasn't good, but you were mentioning that
4 you were doing some, I believe, cross-country skiing
5 and you saw an operation going on in winter and at that
6 point I missed the last part of what you were saying.

7 MR. HILSINGER: I was just pointing out
8 the extreme sensitively they have to the environment,
9 that the trees were harvested in a very selective sort
10 of way and they were placed in a way that didn't even
11 interfere with the cross-country ski trail that was
12 traversing through the area, and to me this was a real
13 eye opener because it showed me that recreation and
14 forestry could really co-exist.

15 MR. MARTEL: Maybe it's because they have
16 one forester for every 10,000 hectares.

17 MR. HILSINGER: Maybe that's why.

18 MR. MARTEL: And they can do the
19 planning.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
21 questions for Mr. Hilsinger?

22 MR. CASSIDY: I have a couple of
23 questions.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy.

25 MR. CASSIDY: What parts of the United

1 States are you referring to, sir, when you talk
2 about -- in response to Mrs. Koven's questions about
3 where tourism is the dominant force after their
4 forestry is done?

5 MR. HILSINGER: I'm thinking of Michigan,
6 parts of the upper and lower peninsula, I'm thinking of
7 Darr County in Wisconsin, to some degree we can talk
8 about parts of the Rocky Mountains, Colorado.

9 MR. CASSIDY: Anywhere else?

10 MR. HILSINGER: Those are the main areas
11 that come to my mind at this point.

12 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you. You indicated
13 that approximately 125 full-time jobs will be created
14 in Searchmont. I think you used the word equivalent.
15 What will the wage levels be in those jobs?

16 MR. HILSINGER: Management people would
17 make 25- to 50-, \$60,000. That would be probably a
18 tenth of the number maybe or 15 per cent.

19 MR. CASSIDY: 15 per cent of what?

20 MR. HILSINGER: Of the total number of
21 jobs.

22 MR. CASSIDY: Okay.

23 MR. HILSINGER: The next level of
24 supervisors and managers would be in the 10 to \$13
25 range and --

1 MR. CASSIDY: Would that be for a normal
2 40-hour week or something?

3 MR. HILSINGER: Yeah.

4 MR. CASSIDY: Go ahead.

5 MR. HILSINGER: And there would be
6 another group at 8 to 9 and then there would be the
7 group at more minimum wages, and I'd say probably 50
8 per cent would be minimum wages perhaps at this point.

9 MR. CASSIDY: And these are full-time all
10 year round or are they full-time seasonal, these jobs
11 you just referred to?

12 MR. HILSINGER: When I said 125 I'm
13 ballparking. I'm talking -- I think I mentioned three
14 years from now and I'm talking to the extent that we
15 are dealing with equivalent full-time jobs. So many
16 would be seasonal, but if you took and applied
17 part-time hours into full time weeks...

18 MR. CASSIDY: You got me there.

19 MR. HILSINGER: Okay. If some people
20 work full time year around, others work partial
21 seasons, if we take all the partial seasons jobs and
22 apply them as to a full-time job there would 125
23 full-time equivalent jobs.

24 MR. CASSIDY: Okay. How many of those
25 125 would be full-time all year round?

1 MR. HILSINGER: 125.

2 MR. CASSIDY: All right. Those are my
3 questions, thank you.

4 MR. HILSINGER: I may have misled you.
5 120 full-time year round in three years would be --
6 it's hard to explain because there's a summer and
7 there's a winter

8 MR. CASSIDY: Do your best.

9 MR. HILSINGER: Full-time year round,
10 call it 25.

11 MR. CASSIDY: Full-time year round 25?

12 MR. HILSINGER: Call it three years from
13 now, yeah.

14 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

15 MR. HILSINGER: Which is a significant
16 number compared to the fact that we were zip when we
17 took the place over because the place was closed.

18 MR. CASSIDY: Those are my questions.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
20 Hilsinger.

21 MR. HILSINGER: Thank you very much, I
22 appreciate it.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Before we call on Paton
24 Lodge Lindsay, the Board notices that Enn Poldmaa and
25 Robin MacIntyre are here again this evening and they

1 have asked us to make an exhibit out of a letter
2 following up their presentation last evening.

3 And this letter is dated Thursday, August
4 the 30th, 1990 and it's addressed to the Class
5 Environmental Assessment Hearings. And it's short,
6 I'll read it very quickly and then we will give it an
7 exhibit number.

8 "This letter is intended to help clarify
9 our reply to yesterday's question to us
10 from Mr. Martel. We were asked about the
11 amount of information available to the
12 public at the MNR's open house on the
13 five-year forestry plan to the Sault Ste.
14 Marie District and the information that
15 the MNR used as a basis for this plan.

16 At the open house, the MNR had a
17 site map available showing the areas of
18 the proposed plan. The areas of concern
19 were shown as water courses and bodies of
20 water. There was no listing of
21 biological species in this area.

22 Also available was a questionnaire
23 for the public to answer. We found the
24 questions asked would not adequately
25 provide the MNR with information

1 pertinent to making a decision concerning
2 the planned operations in this area.
3 Because of this we prepared our own
4 questionnaire to be filled out by area
5 residents who attended a public meeting
6 we called in response to MNR's proposed
7 plan.

8 These answered questionnaires were
9 then submitted to the MNR to help them in
10 their decision-making process, and we
11 would like to have this information
12 accepted as evidence at these hearings."

13 Thank you very much for submitting this
14 and we will make it Exhibit 1305.

15 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1305: Letter dated August 30, 1990 from
16 Enn Poldmaa and Robin MacIntyre.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Is Ms. Paton Lodge Lindsay
18 present in the audience?

19 PATON LODGE LINDSAY, Sworn

20 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

21 Do you have a written presentation you
22 would like to submit?

23 Ms. Lodge Lindsay has submitted to the
24 Board a written copy of her submission and attached to
25 this written submission is various documentation

1 including maps of the Blind River District,
2 correspondence from the Ombudsman of Ontario, aerial
3 photographs, MNR's Code of Ethics and Conduct, various
4 excerpts about areas of concern from MNR sources, and
5 also other information, statistical and descriptive
6 information which appears to be sourced from the
7 Wildlife Branch of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

8 This material comprises Exhibit 1306.

9 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1306: Written presentation of Ms. Paton
10 Lodge Lindsay and attached
11 documentation consisting of maps
12 of Blind River District,
13 correspondence from Ombudsman of
14 Ontario, aerial photographs,
15 MNR's Code of Ethics and Conduct,
16 excerpts about AOCs from MNR
17 sources, and other statistical
18 and descriptive information
19 sourced from Wildlife Branch of
20 the MNR.

21 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: It's nice to see my
22 district manager is here tonight. Most of my points
23 are not really directed to him or his staff, but to the
24 Ministry of Natural Resources of Ontario as a whole.

25 My name is Paton Lodge Lindsay. I reside
north of Thessalon Ontario. I'm truly grateful for the
privilege of presenting my concerns to the
Environmental Assessment Board and it is with a sense
of sincere responsibility that I do so.

For the past 22 years my total earned

1 income has been derived from or been dependent upon the
2 forests of Ontario. Income earned from such activities
3 as picking cones, working in tree nurseries, planting
4 trees, harvesting furbearers and in the photography of
5 the flora and fauna of Ontario.

6 I have over the past 10 years spent much
7 time endeavouring to deal with the MNR in regard to
8 their forest management methods and its effect on the
9 environment, most specifically on wildlife. I have
10 attended every MNR workshop and meeting in regard to
11 the harvest and conservation of furbearers as well as
12 all timber management planning open houses. Many are
13 the letters I have sent as well as formal presentations
14 with regard to my concerns.

15 I made a formal complaint to the Blind
16 River District Office in regard to their new 1990
17 five-year timber management plan which I believe
18 contravenes the Environmental Assessment Act.

19 I have 15 years written published
20 articles on forest management and wildlife habitat
21 conservation to hopefully advise the public of the
22 desecration of this habitat by the forest industry with
23 the planned approval of the Ontario Ministry of Natural
24 Resources.

25 The Ministry of Natural Resources has a

1 vision they will fill the role as Ontario's leading
2 conservation agency. It would certainly appear that
3 this is nothing but a vision. In the Environmental
4 Assessment Board publication, A Citizen's Guide To
5 Environmental Assessment, page 8, it is stated:

6 "There are many provincial and municipal
7 projects which occur frequently and have
8 a predictable range of minor effects on
9 the environment. The class assessment
10 was developed to achieve a reasonable
11 application of the Act to these types of
12 programs."

13 There are several points upon which I
14 wish to address the Board. An application for the MNR
15 to clearcut a large portion of 60 per cent of the
16 provincial forest is not a project with a predictable
17 range of minor effects on the environment.

18 The MNR in its publication of MNR
19 evidence presented to the Environmental Assessment
20 Board has presented to you the following: Guidelines
21 to Protect Tourism Values, Guidelines to Protect Fish
22 Habitat, and Guidelines to Protect Moose Habitat.

23 The MNR has apparently and most obviously
24 and probably most deliberately not submitted in their
25 evidence to the Environmental Assessment Board their

1 Guidelines for the Protection of Furbearer Habitat nor
2 their newest major publication, Furbearer Management
3 and Conservation in North America. This would be a
4 most typical action of the MNR to either suppress some
5 favourable evidence or deliberately present erroneous
6 or deceitful evidence when it would best suit their
7 needs and best improve their image.

8 Specifically, I would like to address
9 areas from the MNR evidence provided to the
10 Environmental Assessment Board regards MNR evidence
11 panels 2, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 16.

12 Crown lands comprise 90 per cent of
13 Ontario's land base. The coniferous forest in Ontario
14 covers two thirds of the province's land base. When
15 the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources planning team
16 sets down plans for integrated resource management
17 fully two thirds of the area they plan for falls within
18 the boreal or coniferous forest.

19 Under their forest management planning
20 the MNR has recently laid out a policy of prime site
21 management. The prime site management strategy was
22 launched in 1985 in this very region, the northeastern
23 region. Prime site identifies the best species of
24 trees to be established on the best site for growth
25 under the best management and ranks sites in terms of

1 priority for the best return in revenue.

2 Prime site forest management will be
3 practised where those dollars spent will be directed to
4 sites that will yield the optimum return to the economy
5 of Ontario. Forests are managed for dollars. At the
6 same time the MNR states: We cannot trade off the
7 environment in favour of short-term economic
8 development. It would seem that is exactly what we are
9 doing in prime site management of the boreal or
10 coniferous forest.

11 The normal harvesting system used in
12 boreal or coniferous forest is clearcutting. The
13 boreal forest may be prime site to the forest products
14 industry for clearcutting and fast big bucks. The
15 boreal forest may be prime site to the forest manager
16 for monoculture regeneration and intensive management
17 to create a renewable resource in the shortest
18 rotation period.

19 The boreal forest is also prime site for
20 the tourist industry, or campers, fishermen, hikers,
21 campers, again hunters and naturalists. The boreal
22 forest is preferred habitat of choice to many
23 furbearers. Fewer furbearers are found in any and all
24 other vegetation zones.

25 The boreal forest covers 66 per cent of

1 Ontario's land base. It is prime site for the
2 harvesting and renewal of Ontario's resources, for
3 tourism and for wildlife habitat and yet the chosen
4 method of managing these sites is to clearcut vast
5 areas creating virtual deserts that are of no value to
6 anyone for 40 years.

7 This is not prime management for
8 integrated resource management, this is intensive prime
9 site management specifically for the forest industry
10 and nothing else.

11 In clearcutting our forests we have
12 indeed traded off the environment in favour of
13 short-term economic development. Once an area has been
14 clearcut it has little or no value to wildlife for up
15 to 15 years, it has little or no value for tourism for
16 nearly 30 years and it has little or no value to the
17 forest products industry for some 80 years.

18 The forest industry has gained economic
19 benefit that has been very highly subsidized by the
20 people of Ontario while all other users have been
21 deprived of any other further resource values for a
22 long period of time.

23 A set of timber management guidelines was
24 set out in 1986 for forest management in Ontario. They
25 are Timber Management Guidelines for the Protection of

1 Tourism Values, Timber Management Guidelines for the
2 Protection of Moose Habitat, Timber Management
3 Guidelines for the Protection of Fish Habitat, and
4 Timber Management Guidelines for the Protection of
5 Furbearer Habitat which it seems the Environmental
6 Assessment Board has not ever received.

7 The MNR stated that these four approved
8 provincial guidelines would be used in timber
9 management plans. Since these guidelines were
10 established after research by MNR experts, I should
11 presume that they are based on sound fact. The
12 Guidelines for the Protection of Moose Habitat would
13 state that moose are found predominantly in the boreal
14 forest region, moose require semi-mature or mature
15 stands of conifer to provide protection from severe
16 weather in winter and prevent predation. Moose require
17 the early successional plant communities which follow a
18 major disturbance such as fire or logging.

19 The MNR has a moose program target to
20 increase the moose population from 8,000 animals --
21 80,000 animals to 160,000 animals by the year 2,000.
22 Current forest management would appear to be directly
23 opposed to such a commitment to improve wildlife
24 habitat and populations upon which in part the tourism
25 industry depends.

1 The MNR clearcut vast areas of mature
2 boreal forest, the prime site habitat of moose. They
3 then site prepare to bare the mineral soil and if
4 possible reduce the potential competition from broad
5 leafed plants which are often the preferred browse and
6 an important source of nutrition for moose. The MNR
7 - exploits about 200,000 hectares of moose range in
8 clearcuts each year.

9 To benefit moose, timber management
10 should produce a irregularly shaped cuts and blocks of
11 80 to 130 hectares and leave buffer zones between the cuts
12 and scattered patches of trees within the cut-over.
13 The average size of clearcut is optimal at 100
14 hectares. Shelter patches should be of conifer and be
15 at least 7 to 12 acres in size and should be spaced
16 about 300 to 400 metres apart. Approved chemicals such
17 as Roundup appear to be very effective at killing
18 herbaceous and woody plants and may substantially
19 reduce browse species for an extended period.

20 Regeneration in the boreal forest strives
21 for even-aged stands of coniferous species. Artificial
22 regeneration along with tending attempts to increase
23 growth of the crop species by reducing competing
24 vegetation. Where regeneration is very effective there
25 could be a negative impact on moose in the initial

1 stages. Forest improvement by converting mixed wood
2 stands to pure conifer may create winter shelter but
3 remove significant browse for moose.

4 The Guidelines for the Protection of Fish
5 Habitat would state that extensive clearcutting is not
6 compatible with habitat protection. Areas of concern
7 must be maintained about sensitive areas. Road
8 construction causes a major disturbance of the
9 environment. Roads should not be constructed in areas
10 of concern except to cross a river or stream.

11 On cold water trout streams and lakes the
12 entire shoreline should be protected, yet in Blind
13 River District and the the Peshu Lake Management Unit
14 several miles of primary road were built immediately
15 adjacent to the Notchitogami River and within the area
16 of concern. As well, the area of concern or protected
17 area along the river is considerably less than
18 designated, being as little as 50 to 60 feet in places
19 and non-existent in others. Because this narrow strip
20 was insufficient to protect the area, it is suffering
21 from blowdown along the river on the harvested side
22 only. Blowdown now partially blocks gravel spawn areas
23 and a major canoe route in Sault Ste. Marie District.

24 Along this same river is a magnificent
25 70-foot waterfalls of great tourism value, an

1 attraction and at an ideal stopping location for
2 trippers.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Ms. Lodge
4 Lindsay, could you slow down a bit because you're
5 talking very quickly and the court reporters are having
6 trouble trying to keep up.

7 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: We're not taping?

8 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, we -- well, sort of,
9 but Ms. Dillabough has to take down every word. Thank
10 you.

11 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Where shall I
12 commence?

13 MR. CASSIDY: I wonder if there's an
14 extra copy, perhaps if you could give that to the Board
15 for the reporter it might help.

16 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Yes, I can leave one
17 for the reporter.

18 MR. CASSIDY: I wonder if I might get it
19 now. (handed)

20 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Could I ask the court
21 reporter where she would like me to commence?

22 THE REPORTER: "Along this same river is
23 a magnificent 70-foot waterfalls of great
24 tourism value, an attraction and at an
25 ideal stopping location for trippers."

1 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Okay.

2 Blowdown now partially blocks gravel
3 spawn areas and a major canoe route in Sault Ste. Marie
4 District.

5 Along this same river there is a
6 magnificent 70-foot waterfalls of great tourism
7 attraction and an ideal stopping location for trippers.
8 There is considerably less than minimal reserve left in
9 this area.

10 The area about Spud Lake, a designated
11 trout lake in the land use guidelines has been clearcut
12 to within 75 feet of the shoreline on the west shore.

13 The Ministry of Natural Resources allowed
14 a provincial park to be trespassed upon in Schulman
15 Township. Mississagi Wild River Provincial Park was
16 clearcut to less than the minimal area of area of
17 concern along the river and then suffered blowdown in
18 the area which does not maintain the aesthetic
19 integrity of a wild river provincial park.

20 These areas of concern are set aside and
21 established to protect sensitive areas from being
22 destroyed. The MNR would advise the public of careful
23 planning to establish such areas of concern, while at
24 the same time plan for their allotment to the forest
25 industry.

1 Wildlife managers are concerned about
2 maintaining diverse wildlife habitat. Of prime concern
3 to 80 per cent of Ontario residents is the effect
4 forest management has on wildlife habitat.

5 The Guidelines for the Protection of
6 Furbearer Habitat advises that mink prefer areas in
7 which there are waterbodies such as streams, lakes or
8 ponds; they avoid open areas, forested log-strewn
9 thickets provide prime habitat, den sites are usually
10 dominated by coniferous trees. In its diet are earth
11 worms, insects, mice, moles, rabbits and birds. The
12 mink population fluctuates directly with the
13 fluctuations of its prey population.

14 Wolves are opportunistic eaters, they
15 will eat rabbit, hare, muskrat, coon, mice, et cetera.
16 In summer, vegetation and fruit are added to their
17 diet.

18 The black bear appears to show reluctance
19 to venture very far from trees. It is seldom found in
20 open terrain. The bear varies its diet according to
21 what the season has to offer. It eats grasses and
22 sedges, insects, leaves of poplar and berries.

23 The weasle preys on mice, rats, rabbit,
24 chipmunk, shrew, birds and insects. Shortages of mice
25 can affect both the ermine and weasle populations.

1 The red squirrel's principal habitat is
2 the coniferous forest. Among the red squirrel's food
3 sources are seeds of pine and spruce, nuts, mushrooms
4 and a variety of berries. The population density of
5 red squirrel varies according to its habitat.

6 Lynx, a creature of the northland,
7 prefers brush and woodlands and unbroken boreal forest.
8 The prime food of the lynx is the rabbit, grouse,
9 squirrel, chipmunk, mice, et cetera. The lynx
10 population undergoes cyclic population changes that
11 correspond with that of the snow-shoed Hare. When
12 hares are in short supply the lynx give birth to fewer
13 young. At these times the young seldom live beyond
14 their first year. Many adults also die when food is
15 scarce.

16 Marten prefer to live in large tracts of
17 mature coniferous forest. They avoid burned-over
18 areas. Marten prey on birds, insects, voles, mice,
19 rabbits, squirrels, chipmunks and fruit. More than one
20 third of the marten harvest in North America comes from
21 Ontario. Extensive clearcuts and fire destroy marten
22 habitat by eliminating resting sites, hunting areas and
23 overhead cover. Marten populations decline in response
24 to harvesting. The decline is directly related to the
25 harvest. Habitat loss as a result of timber harvest

1 has been the single most destructive factor
2 contributing to past decimations of marten populations.
3 Clearcutting and heavy selective cutting eliminate
4 marten habitat.

5 Prescribed burning following timber
6 harvesting undoubtedly exacerbates impact on furbearer
7 habitat. On a stand-specific basis clearcutting
8 results in a substantial reduction of year-round
9 habitat potential for species that depend on forest
10 cover. Clearcutting significantly lowers the habitat
11 quality for fisher.

12 These Timber Management Guidelines for
13 the Protection of Furbearer Habitat tell us that large
14 clearcuts in areas of successional growth less than 15
15 years old of minimal value to lynx because of the
16 absence of vegetation cover for foraging. These
17 guidelines tell us that mice and mole populations
18 decline immediately after clearcutting and, in some
19 areas, have not returned to normal population levels
20 after 40 years.

21 These guidelines advise us that rabbit
22 and hare populations do not return to normal for 20 to
23 30 years. In these guidelines we are told that
24 clearcutting, mechanical site preparation, chemical
25 site preparation, prescribed burning and the use of

1 herbicides to control deciduous growth are all
2 detrimental to wildlife habitat, yet that is forest
3 management in Ontario's boreal or coniferous forest.

4 Tourism concerns are directly related to
5 the existence of forest cover itself. As well as fauna
6 for visual enjoyment and hunting and fishing, clearcuts
7 do not invite tourists to the area. One does not
8 holiday in muddy eroded rivers and lakes or camp on
9 barren hillside or an outpost camp devoid of forest
10 cover.

11 In an integrated resource management
12 program the pertinent resource values of all users must
13 be identified. Areas of concern can be placed to
14 protect these values. To the present times the MNR
15 have measured and marked areas of concern. Due to
16 cutbacks in manpower and man hours there is now a
17 policy to turn over the marking of cut lines and areas
18 of concern to the forest industry. This I believe
19 would be a most definite conflict of interest, the
20 interest of the people of Ontario the MNR at times
21 would be unquestionably not capable of managing or
22 measuring.

23 And another matter, when I questioned the
24 location of a cabin at the head of given lake, the MNR
25 advised me that there was no camp at the head of the

1 lake, in fact there were two that they had issued land
2 use permits to for several years. Once I had located
3 these camps for them, they advised me that one of them
4 was a distance of 1,082 feet from the shoreline when in
5 fact it was 105 feet from the shoreline. Yet another
6 cabin I was told was only 250 feet from the shore, but
7 was actually 511 feet from the shore. I would suggest
8 that when a competent MNR professional can measure an
9 area with a margin of 100 per cent to 1,000 per cent
10 error, we certainly cannot expect to allow a member the
11 forest industry to set out areas of areas of concern on
12 prime site harvesting locations.

13 Forest management today seems to do
14 everything possible to destroy wildlife habitat and
15 populations, to discourage tourism in the north and to
16 render large areas of clearcut to a state of no future
17 use to the forest industry for three quarters of a
18 century. You can establish tree farms in the bush and
19 become tree farmers but you cannot establish wildlife
20 ranches and fur farms in the forests. Man learned many
21 years ago that you cannot heap water into a pile,
22 neither can you heap wildlife into a pile, but with the
23 present method of clearcutting that is exactly the
24 effect we have on wildlife. Animals are being piled
25 into overpopulated areas of minimal space.

1 Even with the guidelines that warn of
2 clearcut dangers to wildlife habitat, the MNR shows
3 irresponsibility in their choice to manipulate the
4 guidelines to the favour of the forest industry.

5 In Blind River District, Peshu Lake
6 Management Unit, an unit forester has seen fit to only
7 weeks ago enlarge an already existing clearcut to a
8 clearcut of more than 1,700 hectares without thought,
9 so it would seem, to areas of areas of concern or
10 wildlife corridors.

11 Though the Environmental Assessment Act
12 would seek to protect by having no clearcuts in excess
13 of 160 hectares, according to the MNR, the MNR would
14 choose to manipulate the Act by extending existing
15 clearcuts with many new cuts of 160 hectares each. In
16 the Havrot Township area of 10 newly allotted cuts six
17 extend the existing cut. By the time this allocation
18 has been completed, this will be a clearcut area
19 approaching or surpassing 2,000 hectares.

20 The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
21 Code of Ethics, Section 5:

22 "Conduct your dealings with the public,
23 companies and other ministries and
24 agencies in such a manner that your
25 honesty and integrity cannot be doubted.

1 - Live up to the public trust placed in
2 you and do nothing to reflect discredit
3 upon yourself or the Ministry."

4 Interest groups and individuals are
5 demanding more accountability from decision makers.
6 There is wide-spread public concern about the quality
7 of resource management. We cannot trade off the
8 environment in favour of short-term economics and that
9 is precisely what the MNR is doing without care to
10 other resource users and other resource harvesters.

11 The economic health of communities along
12 the North Shore is not based solely on the forest
13 product or wood products industry. Other users make a
14 livelihood from commercial fishing, tourism and 300
15 families share a half million dollar fur harvest.

16 In our district, there are 4,100 trappers
17 in northeastern region that have to make a living after
18 the logger has harvested the forest crop.

19 It is in the interest of all people who
20 choose to live in this area that we better manage our
21 environment. If the present method of clearcutting
22 contains, Sault Ste. Marie, the forest capital of
23 Canada, will sit amid lands barren of forest with no
24 industry, no tourist, no commercial fishing.

25 75 percent of all employment in northern

1 Ontario is forest related. 45 per cent of those are
2 employed by the forest products industry. In an area
3 where natural resources are the main stay of the
4 community, geography tends always to be the reason for
5 the existence of an industry or a settlement.
6 Eliminate that resource and neither the industry nor
7 the settlement will long remain.

8 The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
9 has applied for a class assessment to manage the
10 forests of Ontario for the people of Ontario. When an
11 employer requests I fill out an application for work
12 opportunity, my abilities and qualifications are based
13 on my past track record.

14 As the employer of the MNR, I feel the
15 MNR's past track record does not display the ability
16 and responsibility one would expect of a trustee of the
17 public resources of our province.

18 I respectfully suggest that as the MNR
19 have shown time and again that they have not managed
20 resources according to their own published guidelines
21 in the past and they are right now willing to
22 manipulate new environmental guidelines that would
23 serve to protect the resource, we cannot grant them the
24 arbitrary freedom of forest management under the terms
25 of a class environmental assessment. That might come

1 in time after an extended period of proven trusteeship
2 and earned public trust.

3 They should be subject to an individual
4 environmental assessment of each function on its own
5 merits, considering all parts of the environment as a
6 part of the whole that should not, cannot and must not
7 be separated.

8 There is no question that the MNR manages
9 the forests of Ontario in favour of a single resource
10 user, the forest and wood product industry.

11 Access roads are built with the
12 assistance of public subsidy. These roads access prime
13 tourism country solely for the access by the companies
14 for the extraction of wood. At such time as the
15 logging operation is completed, these roads are allowed
16 to deteriorate if they are not deliberately destroyed,
17 preventing other resource users from using them.

18 MNR code of ethics, No. 1:

19 "Report all known violations of acts and
20 regulations administered by the Ministry
21 of Natural Resources. Obey these acts
22 and regulations yourself."

23 Finally, the MNR would blatantly turn a
24 blind eye to the forest industry's continued infraction
25 of the Game and Fish Act. The MNR timber management

1 guidelines for the protection of habitat, MNR
2 publications regards fur harvest and conservation
3 acknowledges the destruction of wildlife habitat caused
4 by clearcuts, prescribed burns, site preparation,
5 chemical application of herbicides and the
6 establishment of monocultures. Even so, the MNR would
7 allow the forest industry to continue to destroy
8 wildlife habitat without retribution.

9 Subject to Section 2 and except under
10 authority of a trapping licence, Section 68 of the Game
11 and Fish Act allows no one but the owner of land in
12 defense of his land to destroy the usual place of
13 habitation of a fur bearing animal.

14 Section 26 of the Game and Fish Act
15 states that with reference to land "owner" does not
16 include the holder of a timber licence. I would
17 suggest that it is neither the logging company nor the
18 MNR are the owners of the land and that neither the
19 logging company nor the MNR are holders of a licence
20 to trap or hunt fur bearing animals, that each both
21 separately and jointly are guilty of an infraction of
22 the Game and Fish Act and should be charged with such
23 by the people of Ontario.

24 If the MNR refuse to better protect
25 wildlife habitat, they too are as guilty by the very

1 fact that they have deliberately planned and
2 allowed plowed its destruction. There is no doubt that
3 the MNR in this instance is guilty of a breach of the
4 public trust. That alone should prevent their
5 receiving a class environmental assessment to manage
6 the forest resources which are the wildlife habitat of
7 Ontario.

8 I have with me 80 slides, aerial
9 photographs, cut maps and a lot of MNR written
10 materials, some of which you have already received.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Ms.
12 Lindsay.

13 Did you say that you had 80 slides?

14 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: I do.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Do you wish to show us the
16 slides?

17 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: I would like to if we
18 have the time.

19 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Is there a
20 discussion that will accompany the slides?

21 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: I think they're
22 pretty self-explanatory. They show what we have had in
23 the past and haven't yet in some places, why people
24 come to Ontario. They show what is happening today,
25 why people will not come to Ontario in the future.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Well, if you think that we
2 can view them and we can go through it fairly
3 expeditiously, then why don't we make a start on that.

4 Have you finished discussing the written
5 material you have given us?

6 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Yes, I have, unless
7 you were interested in what maps and aerial photographs
8 and so on I have.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Why don't we start looking
10 at the slides.

11 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair, these slides
12 that we are going to see I trust will be left as
13 exhibits for further review by the parties down the
14 road.

15 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: I think not, but
16 duplicates can obviously be supplied.

17 MR. CASSIDY: As long as the witness is
18 prepared to provided duplicates to be filed as an
19 exhibit I have no objection to them being shown.

20 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: There are probably --
21 possibly the last 15 that you will really be interested
22 in as exhibits. Maybe all of them.

23 MR. CASSIDY: Well, if the intention is
24 to go through all 60 or whatever --

25 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: It only takes a few

1 minutes.

2 MR. CASSIDY: I'm not complaining about
3 the time, Ma'am.

4 I am suggesting that if the intention is
5 to go through all 60 of them, I respectfully ask that
6 they all -- duplicates be provided to the Board so that
7 obviously they can be reviewed by parties down the road
8 with a view to asking for a right of reply.

9 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Very good.

10 MADAM CHAIR: All right, Mr. Cassidy.

11 Ms. Lindsay, if there is any difficulty
12 in reproducing those slides, perhaps we could ask for
13 some assistance from the Ministry of Natural Resources.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: I certainly would offer
15 to -- we would be interested in obtaining a copy of
16 those slides as well and we will obviously pay for the
17 copying of those.

18 I would also like to request that, as is
19 the normal course, the photographer of the slide be
20 indicated. I'm not sure whether in every case it will
21 be Mr. Lodge Lindsay, but if that's the case she can
22 just indicate that and the time when the slide was
23 taken and where it was taken.

24 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: -- You mean write it on
25 the corner?

1 MS. BLASTORAH: If that could be
2 indicated on the slides that would be very helpful.
3 And perhaps if we are not clear on the location from
4 the description we can have the local district staff
5 follow up with Ms. Lodge Lindsay and she can give a
6 more detailed description of the location and then
7 those slides can be -- our copy of the slides can be
8 made made available to other parties.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Is that
10 agreeable to you, Ms. Lindsay?

11 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Fine.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

13 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: The gentleman running
14 through the slides through for us will do so. I don't
15 really think they need any explanation; if they do, I
16 will speak up.

17 Just a series of flora and fauna that we
18 find in Ontario which is one of the reasons why
19 tourists, as well as local people do go to the bush and
20 enjoying a lot of the aesthetics which once
21 clearcutting has happened do not exist.

22 MR. HUFF: Excuse me for one second.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Mr. Huff.

24 MR. HUFF: For the record in an earlier
25 discussion that last slide was bunchberry.

1 MADAM CHAIR: We were sure bunchberries
2 would come up at some point. Mr. Cassidy, would you
3 like to go back to that slide of bunchberries?

4 MR. HUFF: Look at it very carefully.

5 MR. CASSIDY: I am particularly
6 interested in getting a copy of that one.

7 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: A lot of people do
8 not realize what some of these flowers are.

9 Sometimes MNR people are stuck behind
10 their desks, I'm sure not by their own desire. They
11 would find a lot of beauty out in the forest if they'd
12 get there or can get there.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me. Which
14 waterfalls was that, Ms. Lindsay?

15 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Taken up north of
16 Superior. I can't tell you exactly where.

17 It's rather important I think to protect
18 this part of the environment because I've been
19 fortunate enough that I can get out and take this type
20 of photograph which the Ministry of Natural Resources
21 has purchased five of them, as well as they have
22 several hanging in the legislature offices at Queen's
23 Park, and if we lose the environment none of us will
24 enjoy this any longer.

25 Again, up north of the Sault towards

1 Superior.

2 Pine marten for those that might not
3 recognize them.

4 Taken at the Ontario Trappers Association
5 convention display by the MNR.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Perhaps, Ms. Lindsay, for
7 the record we might just say very quickly that we spent
8 a few minutes viewing approximately how many slides?

9 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: There are 80 in the
10 tray.

11 MADAM CHAIR: So far we have gone
12 through...

13 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: 60 I would suggest,
14 in the neighbourhood of.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Approximately 60 slides
16 with various subjects such as flora and fauna.

17 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Right.

18 MADAM CHAIR: We are now entering into a
19 different type of slide.

20 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: We are now entering
21 into planning for wildlife habitat.

22 That shows hills to the Peshu cut-over,
23 not clearcut but cut-over in a way that's not terribly
24 objectionable.

25 MR. CASSIDY: Where is that location?

1 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: It's taken off at
2 Havrot Township in Blind River District.

3 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

4 Also, Havrot Township. It shows that the
5 clearcutting is not 30 metres from the riverbank.
6 There are about one or two -- a fringe of one or two
7 trees deep left along the river and blowdown is
8 starting already.

9 MR. CASSIDY: Ms. Lindsay, could you
10 indicate where that location is that you've just
11 described?

12 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Havrot Township,
13 Blind River District, along the West Aubididon River.

14 MR. CASSIDY: Do you know what the
15 management prescription for that lake is?

16 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: It is the West
17 Aubididon River.

18 MR. CASSIDY: Do you know what the
19 description, the reserve requirement for that lake is?

20 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: I believe it was 30
21 metres.

22 MR. CASSIDY: And it is your evidence
23 that it was cut less than 30 metres?

24 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: It's my evidence by
25 walking it and measuring it personally, yes.

1 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

2 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Again, showing
3 blowdown only on the cut side of the river.

4 The Ministry themselves stipulate that if
5 an area of trees or a buffer strip is left wide enough
6 you do not get blowdown. As soon as the strip is cut
7 too narrow, then they blow down within two or three
8 years. So it certainly doesn't offer much of a
9 protected area.

10 That shows a spot just north, further
11 north on the same river where the prescribed cut came
12 right to the river and there was absolutely no buffer
13 strip left.

14 Primary roads into a logging cut, a
15 clearcut.

16 MR. HUFF: Excuse me. That last shot,
17 where was that one?

18 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: The last shot was
19 taken in further northern Ontario. It is not in
20 northeastern region, but it shows an example of what
21 the Ministry in various areas of Ontario is doing. A
22 clearcutting even to some lakes.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: Will you be able to
24 identify, Ms. Lodge Lindsay, where that one is since it
25 is not in Blind River?

1 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: I can identify later
2 on where it is, yes.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay. Do you have any
4 idea when that cut was carried out?

5 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Not specifically.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

7 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Prescribed burning
8 after a cut, the dispose of woody debris and so on that
9 most wildlife requires for foraging and nesting and
10 denning sites. Not suitable wildlife habitat at all.

11 That's it. That's the 80 slides.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Lindsay. I
13 think what we will ask the Ministry -- I believe the
14 Ministry of Natural Resources has offered to reproduce
15 a complete copy of the slides.

16 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Well, I will get the
17 slides duplicated and send them the bill.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: That's fine.

19 MADAM CHAIR: However you work it out,
20 that's just fine.

21 MS. BLASTORAH: I understand, given the
22 beauty of the slides, your sensitivity about letting
23 them out of your possession.

24 MADAM CHAIR: What we might do is also
25 number them from one until the end and in the event

1 there is more discussion in the hearing about them we
2 can refer to them by--

3 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Very good.

4 MADAM CHAIR: --number and as long as the
5 locations are identified somehow.

6 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Very good.

7 MS. BLASTORAH: Mrs. Koven, perhaps just
8 so I can clarify, since we are going to be undertaking
9 to work with Ms. Paton Lodge Lindsay in preparing this
10 on behalf of the other parties as well, perhaps what we
11 could do is ask her to provide us with a description
12 and a date and so on for each of the slides, and then
13 if any of the other parties find that information is
14 not helpful to them or that they need additional
15 information we could work with --

16 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: For the specifics
17 that you request.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes.

19 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Very good.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: We could work with her to
21 come up with a better description.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. We don't want to put
23 Ms. Lindsay to too much work. She has obviously gone
24 through a great deal of preparation for her submission
25 and so forth.

1 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Ms. Lindsay does not
2 object to the work at all.

3 MADAM CHAIR: All right, thank you.

4 MR. CASSIDY: Just so I'm clear. Is it
5 the Ministry's intention then to provide copies of
6 those slides to the other parties?

7 MADAM CHAIR: Well, you will be providing
8 a copy to the Board as part of the official record.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: We will make a copy
10 available to the Board and we will make them available
11 to whoever else wants them at their cost. Obviously,
12 everyone may not want them and it may be a fairly
13 expensive exercise.

14 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Was there anything else you
16 wished to show the Board, Ms. Lindsay?

17 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: The other only things
18 I had here were various other type formats that cover
19 the small map that's included with the evidence that I
20 gave you.

21 MADAM CHAIR: All right. That is the
22 green and yellow map--

23 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Right.

24 MADAM CHAIR: --appended to the end of
25 your written presentation?

1 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Right. And that map
2 is the old cut prior to the new 1991 as shown in yellow
3 with the new cut superposed in green which shows that
4 of the many new proposed cuts that are there that have
5 already been allotted under the new plan. I believe it
6 is six of them that butt yellow exactly which means
7 that new cuts butt old cuts and merely enlarge a cut
8 that was already 1,700 hectares which is not, I
9 believe, what was the intent of the Environmental
10 Assessment Board's plans.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Are you saying that 1,700
12 hectares comprises green and yellow?

13 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: No. 1,700 hectares
14 comprised only one of the yellow cuts.

15 MADAM CHAIR: One of the yellow cuts.
16 This is an MNR map?

17 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Yes, it is. It was
18 supplied to me by Blind River District.

19 MADAM CHAIR: By the Blind River
20 District. This will all be reproduced as well for the
21 parties.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: Mrs. Koven, can I just
23 clarify for our purposes, since we haven't seen the
24 exhibit directly, is the description of what the map
25 represents written out there?

1 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. On the map it is
2 describes as the Blind River District, Havrot Township,
3 Peshu Lake Management Unit, 1990 and there are two
4 colours.

5 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Yellow and green.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Yellow and green. The
7 yellow designated areas are previous existing clearcuts
8 and the green areas are proposed and allocated new cuts
9 and Ms. Lindsay states that they extend an already huge
10 1,700 hectare cut.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Is that map one that was
12 coloured -- the map was provided by the Blind River
13 District, I understand, but was it coloured by the
14 district staff or by yourself, Ms. Lindsay?

15 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: The new proposed cuts
16 were already in place by Blind River staff. I just
17 added highlighter so that it separated the old from the
18 new.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: So the old cuts were also
20 marked by the district staff or you added that?

21 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: The old cuts are
22 taken from aerial photographs right here of my own
23 trapline. If you would like to see them right now, it
24 is a good time to compare them.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: I wasn't meaning to

1 question, I just wanted to clarify in case we have any
2 questions about --

3 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: They're correct
4 according to aerial photography of my trapline which I
5 had taken a while ago so I could see where the logging
6 roads, et cetera, went and older roads went from the
7 30s so I could make use of them myself.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: Maybe then I could just
9 clarify how long a period those cuts extend over; do
10 you know?

11 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: I don't think they
12 would be over anymore than a period of four years
13 totally, if that.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Does anyone in the audience
16 have a question for Ms. Lindsay?

17 Yes, sir.

18 MR. MEAKIN: Jeff Meakin, logging
19 contractor. Ms. Lindsay, at the present time I'm the
20 contractor that's extracting the wood north of the area
21 you're talking about.

22 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Yes, sir.

23 MR. MEAKIN: The contractor that comes --
24 that extracted the wood right up there this past few
25 years went broke. It's not a very good area for people

1 to make a living; we're a long ways from the mills and
2 road building is extremely harsh.

3 Now, I've got a couple of questions for
4 you. Some of things that you went on about there I
5 agree with.

6 Your prime site management. My point
7 being is that if you manage a prime site you don't have
8 to cover so many hectares, therefore, you do not have
9 to effect so many situations, you know. You cultivate
10 them where, as I said yesterday, my men and I can
11 commute to work rather than driving three hours and
12 living in a camp. So I think prime site management is
13 something that should be carried on.

14 And as far as these roads and leaving the
15 areas for what we're calling moose hotels, there was
16 quite a few moose hotels left in this new five-year
17 management plan in different areas and as a logging
18 contractor you must build roads through the area. If
19 you don't cut everything that comes to your road, you
20 cannot afford to build the road per se and maybe what
21 would have to go on is that the government or the
22 people help pay for these roads so that we can afford
23 to be there type of thing because we can't take all the
24 wood to help pay for the costs.

25 The clearcuts you talked about are

1 extensive and, yes, in my own mind I even questioned
2 this spring, why were the new clearcuts right adjacent
3 to the old cut. It was a question that bothered me too
4 as an operator.

5 One thing that we have suggested is up
6 there a lot of the stands are mixed wood stands with
7 poplar and jack pine. Poplar is just a real deadbeat
8 thing. We can't haul it to Espanola and make a nickle
9 on it. In fact, we go in the hole with it.

10 So my suggestion to the MNR was, take
11 some of these stands that are more poplar, make them
12 into moose hotels, you know, and leave us some of the
13 pure jack pine stands that we can make a living on and
14 everybody would be happy.

15 And the other point is, maybe even in the
16 stands that have got 20 per cent poplar, the poplar
17 should be left standing, therefore you would not have a
18 barren waste out there and it wouldn't look nearly as
19 bad for the general public using the area, okay.

20 I believe the prime reason for cutting
21 the poplar or making me cut the poplar, even though I
22 don't want to or can't afford to, is for silvicultural
23 reasons, and I also -- I would like to say to everyone
24 here that a lot of the area up there in Havrot Township
25 has been scarified and a large replanting program was

1 carried on there. So it is not as if the Ministry let
2 the area be clearcut and walked away from it. The
3 Ministry scarified it and replanted a lot of it.

4 And that burn that you -- I wasn't here
5 for the picture because I went out, but that burn has
6 also been replanted, you know. So it's not as if
7 people aren't trying to tend the area, okay. Like, how
8 would you do it? How would you do it any other way
9 that we could all survive?

10 Thank you.

11 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: If I can remember all
12 of your points. Firstly, I don't think --

13 MR. MARTEL: If you want me to intervene
14 before you do. I am going to ask for an undertaking,
15 having listened to both people speak on this area.

16 I would like to know what the size of the
17 clearcuts are, the time frame for the clearcuts, some
18 kind of analysis, whether in fact we have exceeded the
19 guidelines because as I listened to Mr. Meakin, who
20 seemed to confirm that in fact these cuts were directed
21 by MNR to proceed with cuts which were already adjacent
22 to cuts which had been cut recently, in the past two or
23 three years, I think I want to see at least some kind
24 of analysis what's gone on in the area in question.

25 I am wondering if MNR could provide this

1 for me.

2 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Would you like to
3 have just a quick view?

4 MR. MARTEL: No, I don't want to go
5 through it now because we have got four or five more
6 witnesses.

7 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: It only takes you two
8 minutes to see it. Your eyes won't believe it. Well,
9 go ahead.

10 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Pictures speak louder
11 than words.

12 MADAM CHAIR: I think what Mr. Martel is
13 asking for, Ms. Blastorah, is something in writing
14 similar to the information that you provided for us
15 when a situation such as this arose during the Fort
16 Frances hearing and there was some question about what
17 exactly happened with the particular road building
18 project and an associated harvest operation.

19 That information certainly satisfied the
20 questions the Board had, and if you were able to
21 provide us with a similar kind of description of what
22 took place in what appears to be a fairly large area of
23 clearcuts in Havrot Township.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: Certainly, Mrs. Koven and
25 Mr. Martel, we will be happy to do that and I would

1 suggest -- first of all, I probably should clarify
2 exactly which area Mr. Martel is talking about.

3 Is it the area shown on this map?

4 MR. MARTEL: The area that's been
5 portrayed in the maps that --

6 MS. BLASTORAH: That has been filed by
7 Ms. Lodge Lindsay?

8 MR. MARTEL: Yes.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: We would be happy to do
10 that. And I would suggest that it might be appropriate
11 to apply the type of analysis or the type of system
12 that was used during Panel 10B, what's been referred to
13 as the clearcut exercise, since it is a similar type of
14 mapping exercise I believe.

15 MADAM CHAIR: That's fine.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Just for Ms. Lodge
17 Lindsay's information, we will make that available to
18 her and it would be helpful for us if she could work
19 with whoever the district staff, I presume, in
20 identifying those locations that are depicted on her
21 map in case there is any question.

22 And I would also just ask Ms. Lodge
23 Lindsay -- she has raised quite a number of specific
24 examples here this evening and obviously we don't have
25 time to go into discussing them all. I won't take the

1 time of the Board to do that here tonight. Perhaps she
2 could meet with the district staff or deal with us to
3 identify the specific locations that she was speaking
4 of if there is any question with regard to that.

5 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Certainly I don't
6 imagine there will be any question with the district
7 staff, but I certainly will and I think Mr. Lannin is
8 very aware that I will work with the Ministry for the
9 betterment of Ontario and the environment and our local
10 environment any time.

11 May I supply four photographs to the
12 Board tonight that show the new cut butting the old
13 cut?

14 MADAM CHAIR: All right. I don't think
15 we have given an exhibit number to the 60 slides -- or
16 80 slides that you have shown.

17 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Does it not all just
18 become one?

19 MADAM CHAIR: No. Why don't we give one
20 exhibit number to your slides and we will break it down
21 later. We will call it Exhibit 1307 and we will call
22 the four photographs you are about to give the Board
23 Exhibit 1308.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, we will
25 offer to do the same with those photographs as is the

1 case with the slides.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

3 ---Discussion off the record.

4 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: This is what is
5 apparently a wildlife corridor in which moose are to --
6 all other wildlife are apparently supposed to live.

7 MADAM CHAIR: We will number these now.
8 Exhibit 1308 shows a moose corridor in --

9 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: No, what is
10 apparently supposed to be one.

11 MADAM CHAIR: What is supposed to be a
12 moose corridor in Havrot Township.

13 Exhibit 1308B is -- how would you
14 describe that?

15 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Exactly the same
16 area, just taken from a different angle. You will
17 notice that the wood has just been cut in that area.

18 MADAM CHAIR: The same scene as found in
19 Exhibit 1308A but also showing piles of cut logs.

20 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: And that cut was done
21 in 1990, since April of 1990, Exhibit 1310. Exhibit
22 1308C is also the same view.

23 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1307: Eighty slides submitted by Ms.
24 Lodge Lindsay.

25 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1308A: Picture depicting what is
supposed to be a moose corridor

1 in Havrot Township, submitted
2 by Ms. Lodge Lindsay.

3 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1308B: Picture depicting what is
4 supposed to be a moose corridor
5 in Havrot Township, also
6 showing piles of cut logs from a
7 cut in April 1990, submitted by
8 Ms. Lodge Lindsay.

9 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Those view all the
10 same area, just different views.

11 MADAM CHAIR: It's the same area, a
12 different view as is Exhibit 1308D. And these
13 photographs were taken when?

14 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Those photographs
15 were taken about eight weeks ago.

16 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

17 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Possibly that long
18 ago. I took them myself.

19 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you very
20 much, Ms. Lodge Lindsay.

21 Is there any more material you wish to
22 give the Board?

23 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: I don't believe so at
24 the moment.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

Are there any more questions for Ms.
Lodge Lindsay?

Yes, sir?

1 MR. BOISSINEAU: My name is Gary
2 Boissineau, I'm the president of our local trapper
3 council.

4 A point of interest. Pat is a licensed
5 registered trapper, I am as well. My line abuts hers.
6 I know her line very well. She calls it Havrot, I call
7 it Havenot.

8 I do not wish to pick on the industry
9 that extracts timber, I understand they have a lot of
10 problems, but I have a couple of questions and I'll be
11 very brief.

12 How much of your original trapline
13 remains untouched by the logging industry in a
14 percentage approximately, very approximately?

15 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: With the allocated
16 new cut there would be possibly one third left.

17 MR. BOISSINEAU: One third left.

18 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: And I make my living
19 off of the same environmental piece of land after the
20 logger has left.

21 MR. BOISSINEAU: You're suggesting it's
22 very much affected your wildlife then?

23 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: It has very much
24 affected my wildlife. When I acquired the zone I
25 believe four years ago the Ministry of Natural

1 Resources advised me there was a beaver quota of 40.

2 Last year I found eight houses on the
3 same territory. I saw absolutely negligible wildlife
4 tracks even all winter. I mean through the fall when
5 there is no snow on the ground you can walk through the
6 bush and you wouldn't know if an animal had passed
7 through, just like a trapper.

8 The same is not the case when a logger
9 passes through, or when there's snow on the ground in
10 the winter, whether there is wildlife in sight or not,
11 you can tell if they have passed by, and the animal
12 tracks are not there in the winter either, to the point
13 that the conservation officer Gordon Johnson for that
14 area at the time when I met him on the road even told
15 me he could not believe there was just plain no
16 wildlife there.

17 MR. BOISSINEAU: Point of interest. My
18 conservation officer on my side of the line is
19 overwhelmed with my wildlife, it's all come from her
20 side, there is no where to live over there.

21 Anyway, I would like to ask Pat. In your
22 honest opinion, things are changing. Have I a chance
23 of having a trapline left? Half of it is on the Blind
24 River side and half of it is on the Sault Ste. Marie
25 side. I have talked to Sault Ste. Marie and Blind

1 River and I'm assured by both MNR's we have changed our
2 methods, there is no problems.

3 Do you believe this to be true?

4 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: I would like to, but
5 when I see that at a meeting that was called by the
6 Ministry of Natural Resources, specifically for myself
7 to meet the entire district planning team on the 27th
8 of April, 1990, and I asked specific questions about
9 the new timber management plan, the map which you have
10 what's shown in green and I saw new proposed cuts
11 touching the existing already clearcuts, and I said:
12 Well, you plan on just adding your 160-hectare cuts to
13 the old cut, and Frank Best, who I believe is - maybe
14 Mr. Lannin can tell me exactly - District Forest
15 Management Supervisor, told me absolutely not, under
16 the new environmental assessment code or plan we are
17 not allowed to do that.

18 And I said: Well then, I will see
19 160-acre -- 160-hectare cut abutting another
20 160-hectare cut, abutting another 160-hectare cut, so
21 we will have a 480-hectare cut. He said: No, that
22 will never happen, we are not allowed to do it.

23 So we see right now already this year
24 that Blind River District has manipulated the
25 guidelines and has definitely allocated new cuts

1 abutting old cuts and have already cut one of the new
2 allotted cuts which, as you can see in the photographs,
3 does in fact abut the old cut.

4 All of the information I have given you
5 in the Timber Management Guidelines for Furbearers,
6 which for some reason the Ministry of Natural
7 Resources - which I would say is oviou obvious, the
8 reason - has not provided you for evidence, as well as
9 this major book that is worth almost a hundred dollars
10 that they just had printed a year ago and I cannot
11 afford to give you, but I can give you an order form
12 for it.

13 They all state that clearcutting
14 absolutely is the biggest single reason for the
15 decimation of wildlife habitat. This is in this book
16 and this book is published by the Ministry of Natural
17 Resources. The Ministry of Natural Resources says
18 clearcutting is the largest single cause for the
19 decimation of wildlife.

20 Now, any statements I have made tonight
21 that are in error, then the Ministry of Natural
22 Resources is in error because I have quoted all of
23 their publications.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Do you have any more
25 questions, Mr. Boissineau?

1 MR. BOISSINEAU: No, I don't think.
2 thank you very much.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Is there anyone else who
4 wishes to pose a question to Ms. Lodge Lindsay?

5 MR. HUFF: Ms. Lindsay, this plan you are
6 talking about was the one that was approved this
7 spring?

8 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Yes.

9 MR. HUFF: So that's approved under the
10 new timber management planning process?

11 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: It's approved under
12 the new timber management process for the next five
13 years.

14 MR. HUFF: Thank you.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Is there anyone else who
16 has a question?

17 (no response)

18 All right. I think that is it then, Ms.
19 Lodge Lindsay.

20 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Thank you. I would
21 just like one other thing to say. I would love to
22 leave you the book, at \$90 I didn't think I'd ever own
23 it. It's a magnificent piece of work done with a lot
24 of work. We have to abide by MNR research.

25 I would definitely like to leave you the

1 order form for it, but as the Ministry is being so
2 cooperative, I'm sure perhaps they would supply the
3 Board with a copy of the book.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Well, it's all the dollars
5 of the taxpayers of Ontario, so you might be giving it
6 to us anyway.

7 The Board thanks you very much for all
8 the time you have obviously taken to--

9 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Thank you very much
10 for allowing me the privilege.

11 MADAM CHAIR: --prepare your submission
12 and the difficulties you have had in getting here to
13 appear before us, and we thank you very much.

14 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Thank you.

15 MADAM CHAIR: We have two more speakers
16 who are scheduled this evening. Will there be anybody
17 else who is not scheduled who -- excuse me, there will
18 be three more speakers scheduled this evening.

19 Is there anyone else in the audience who
20 would like to say something to the Board after the next
21 three people talk to us.

22 (no response)

23 All right. I think we need a little
24 break. We're going to take 10 minutes at this time and
25 we will reconvene in 10 minutes.

1 ---Recess taken at 9:10 p.m.

2 ---On resuming at 9:20 p.m.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated. We would
4 now like to call on Mr. Barry Waito who is with Lajambe
5 Forest Products.

6 Is Mr. Waito in the audience? I think
7 Mr. Pascoe is going out to get him for us.

8 Hello, Mr. Waito.

9 MR. WAITO: Hello. (handed)

10 BARRY WAITO, Sworn

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

12 Mr. Waito has given us a written
13 submission of six pages and this will be Exhibit 1309.

14 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1309: Six-page written presentation of
15 Mr. Barry Waito.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, Mr. Waito.

17 MR. WAITO: Good evening. My name is
18 Barry Waito and I'm presently employed as a woodlands
19 manager at Lajambe Forest Products in Sault Ste. Marie.

20 I attended Sault College and graduated as
21 a forest technician and have since worked at various
22 positions both with the MNR and industry. During my
23 employment with the MNR I was involved with tree
24 planting, site prep, insect and disease control, forest
25 fire fighting, cruising and utilization surveys of

1 cut-over areas. The districts I worked in included
2 Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury and Chapleau. My employment
3 with industry is primarily in Chapleau and only
4 recently in the Sault.

5 I chose this profession because of my
6 interest in the outdoors and take pride in the fact
7 that present methods of utilization have much improved
8 over previous years and environmental impacts are being
9 addressed.

10 The points I would like to address
11 tonight are as follows: First, regards planning.
12 While employed in Chapleau I was involved in the timber
13 management planning process for the newly formed
14 co-operative FMA of Superior Forest.

15 Every group that expressed an interest at
16 the public hearing was invited to attend the planning
17 process. Although initial meetings were a little bit
18 strange, as time went on all sides gradually came to
19 the conclusion that in order for any group to obtain
20 their objectives they would have to compromise and be
21 flexible.

22 The end result of the process was that a
23 cooperative TMP which met the obligations of all
24 concerned groups was finally established. Although
25 contrary to comments made here this week, the company's

1 viewpoint or economic conditions in favour of the
2 company were quite often set aside in light of another
3 concern brought up at a meeting.

4 An example of this is a concern brought
5 forth by a local cottager's association in regards to a
6 logging operation about to commence on the other side
7 of their lake. The finalized prescription for the area
8 involved setting up the cut area in blocks and
9 restricting hours of operation. The blocks closest to
10 the lake were left until cottage season was over and
11 harvesting then resumed.

12 The point of this example is to
13 illustrate that both the MNR and industry do recognize
14 the interests of others and through cooperative
15 planning future problems are minimized.

16 I believe this is an extremely important
17 tool to use during the planning stages of a TMP and
18 feel it should be continued in regards to present
19 planning processes. I feel there must be more
20 flexibility both in planning and implementation. For
21 the present state of the economy industry needs this
22 flexibility to move quickly in order to meet
23 ever-changing market conditions.

24 The second item I would like to address
25 is access. Access has and will continue to be one of

1 the most controversial issues between industry, MNR and
2 other user groups. It is in some areas the most costly
3 part of a logging operation. Previous avenues for road
4 funding have all but dried up and industry must now
5 comply with stricter standards and methods than
6 encountered before.

7 Use of wider span steel bridges, larger
8 culverts, geotextiles and rip rap have all added to the
9 cost of roads at the company's expense. We do not
10 unnecessarily build roads for the fun of it, they are
11 carefully planned to be constructed within the cut
12 blocks so additional roads won't need to be built.
13 They are built on the flattest possible location both to
14 reduce adverse grades for hauling and to prevent
15 roadsides from washing out.

16 Bridges are constructed far beyond the
17 capacity of the trucks hauling over them. Culverts and
18 bridges are approved under a worse case scenario of a
19 20-year flood plan. Culverts and bridges are installed
20 and approaches made following the Environmental
21 Guidelines for Access Roads and Water Crossings. It is
22 in our best interest to install proper crossings the
23 first time as clean up and reinstallation is much too
24 costly. These bridges and crossings tagged by the
25 district are removed at our expense as well as

1 rehabilitation of the site.

2 The new Aggregates Act requires us to pay
3 a fee for every gravel pit we operate in, as well as to
4 return the pit to a stable slope and rehabilitate the
5 area. This gravel is both used on some hunter roads as
6 well as tertiary non-funded access roads. These roads
7 are used by all members of the general public sometimes
8 during the spring and fall when we would not use them
9 ourselves and industry must repair and maintain any
10 damages incurred.

11 The gravel pits in the Sault Ste. Marie
12 area are both scattered and yield small quantities
13 requiring many permits at extra cost to complete one
14 section of road. This method of pit allocation must be
15 changed.

16 We estimate we will incur an extra
17 \$25,000 in road building costs in the next fiscal year
18 for quarry permits and rehabilitation.

19 The third point is harvesting. I have
20 been involved in all types of harvesting including
21 clearcutting, strip cutting, silvicultural thinning,
22 seed plots and selective cutting. Different species
23 and conditions dictate changing methods of harvesting
24 and allocation.

25 Areas of concern are becoming more

1 prevalent with each year's allocation, decreasing the
2 land base in some townships by 15 to 20 per cent. This
3 generates a lower volume of fiber per acre which
4 requires more extensive road building for the required
5 amount of timber. Due to the high cost of road
6 construction and water crossing, this makes some areas
7 uneconomical to harvest.

8 The fourth point is economic concerns.
9 Lajambe Forest Products has cooperatively harvested
10 timber with the MNR for over 30 years. We presently
11 operate under Crown licenses from districts stretching
12 from Wawa to Huntsville supplying fiber to six of our
13 own mills. These are located at Heyden, Sault Ste.
14 Marie, Garden River, Thessalon, Sundridge, and Kearney.

15 The region we harvested in is located
16 between the Great Lakes forest region and the boreal
17 forest. There is a unique area not comparable to
18 either of these regions and should, therefore, follow a
19 different or modified set of guidelines.

20 We presently employ over 400 employees
21 who are dependent on the supply of sound good quality
22 wood harvested at a competitive price. I might add
23 that this does not include any contractors and private
24 landowners that we obtain wood from. We are committed
25 to the livelihood of these employees and their

1 families.

2 The present guidelines coupled with a
3 poor dollar and a poor economy do not help an industry
4 struggling with an unfair tariff. Shutdowns or reduced
5 production would be disastrous for any of these
6 communities.

7 We also recognize the need in these
8 communities for more secondary industries to
9 manufacture value added products, utilizing lower grade
10 species which will ultimately provide a better, more
11 valuable resource for all of us in the future.

12 We agree there are environmental problems
13 that must be addressed. The attitude of both the MNR
14 and industry has changed dramatically and will continue
15 to change. Through cooperation of the MNR and local
16 interest groups we are working to lessen and correct
17 any adverse effects our operations create.

18 We believe that only through cooperative
19 planning future TMPs with all parties concerned can a
20 sensible, logical solution be reached. We also believe
21 that there is still much education for all parties
22 concerned to fully understand other interests than our
23 own.

24 Our forests are invaluable to all of us
25 each with his own reasons. It is a renewable resource

1 and should not be removed or set aside for any
2 individual's sole interest at the expense of all
3 others.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
5 Waito.

6 MR. MARTEL: Could I get a clarification.
7 I'm not sure what you mean by Item 4, economic
8 concerns. You say it is a unique area not comparable
9 to either of the other regions it should, therefore,
10 follow a different or modified set of guidelines.
11 Which guidelines are you talking about, the moose
12 guidelines or --

13 MR. WAITO: Cutting guidelines as well as
14 water crossing guidelines.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
16 questions for Mr. Waito?

17 MR. WAITO: I could expand on that maybe
18 in regards to water crossings, for instance. We face a
19 lot of temporary crossings. We put the crossing in,
20 it's in for three or four months we then remove it.

21 In the boreal region, for instance, with
22 its larger clearcuts, a bridge will go in, it will be
23 put in for basically the same weight load but it will
24 be in place for anywhere from 5, 10, 15 years.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Waito, could you remind

1 the Board when the requirements of the new Aggregates
2 Act came into effect?

3 MR. WAITO: I believe it was this spring.

4 MADAM CHAIR: This spring. Thank you.

5 Mr. Huff?

6 MR. HUFF: Just following on that
7 Aggregates Act thing. We have heard people talking
8 about it. What is the per unit cost that you're going
9 to be billed; like is it "x" number of dollars, how
10 many dollars per tonne or what are the units in the
11 cost?

12 MR. WAITO: The way the Aggregates Act
13 works is at present forest companies are required to
14 pay a fee of \$100 per pit. We are also responsible for
15 rehabilitation of the pit, we have to bring it back
16 down to a slope of 2:1 or less and, in some cases, must
17 plant a cover crop of grass or clover or whatever the
18 Ministry wishes.

19 The gravel that comes out of the pit for
20 the first year of the Aggregates Act we're not required
21 to pay for that gravel. My understanding is when next
22 spring rolls around we will be charged for each cubic
23 metre of material removed.

24 MR. HUFF: And how much do you -- do you
25 know how much that is?

1 MR. WAITO: Well, I only --

2 MR. HUFF: Approximately.

3 MR. WAITO: I only started here two weeks
4 ago. I think this year already we have probably hauled
5 25,000 cubic metres of gravel.

6 MR. HUFF: But do you know what the
7 projected per unit cost for these cubic metres of
8 gravel would be, how much per cubic metre?

9 MR. WAITO: There is a cost, I do not
10 know it.

11 MR. HUFF: Sorry. Thank you.

12 MR. WAITO: It's available from the
13 Ministry.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps we could offer to
15 provide that information at some point Mrs. Koven, I'll
16 have to check the exact amount.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.

18 Thank you very much, Mr. Waito. We
19 appreciate it. There are no other questions.

20 (no response)

21 Thank you.

22 Is Mr. David Anstess here? Mr. Anstess?

23 MADAM CHAIR: Good evening, Mr. Anstess.

24 DAVID ANSTESS, Sworn

25 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much. Do

1 you have something in writing you would like to leave
2 us?

3 MR. ANSTESS: (handed)

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

5 Mr. Anstess has submitted to the Board a
6 written presentation of seven pages.

7 Please go ahead, Mr. Anstess.

8 MR. ANSTESS: Thank you.

9 MADAM CHAIR: This will be Exhibit No.
10 1307 (sic).

11 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1310: Seven-page written presentation
12 of Mr. David Anstess.

13 MR. ANSTESS: Commissioners and audience
14 and fellow members of the Board I see here tonight.

15 My name is David Anstess and I work as a
16 log buyer for Birchland Veneer at Thessalon, Ontario.

17 My background and history consists of
18 being born and growing up in the City of Toronto,
19 leaving at the age of 20 after graduating from high
20 school to start a career in forestry. I attended the
21 Forest Technical College in 1958. Since then I have
22 worked in many facets or sectors of forestry work as a
23 timber cruiser, forest technician at Sault college,
24 logging contractor and most recently as a log buyer.

25 I wish today to speak on the management

1 of our forests in the District of Algoma bounded on the
2 west by Lake Superior, to the north Montreal River, to
3 the east the Elliott Lake highway northerly, and
4 bounded on the south by Lake Huron.

5 Much of this area consists of a hardwood
6 stand - I am speaking generally in the word stand -
7 consisting mainly of hard and soft maple, birch, white
8 and yellow, with a scattering of oak. To the north the
9 remaining stands consist of white pine timber phasing
10 into the boreal forest. Hardwoods are present due to
11 the moderating effects of Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

12 Presently our forests are in a deplorable
13 state or condition. The forests have been overcut and
14 poorly managed. Little thought has been given to a
15 long-range continuous use plan.

16 Harvest roads are well built and of good
17 quality but are in most cases allowed to deteriorate
18 and pass out of existence by the next decade. There
19 are many reasons for this policy; e.g., restrict access
20 because of the cost of upkeep, wildlife and fish
21 management reasons. The results of overharvesting are
22 obvious; mill closings, consolidations and mills being
23 sold.

24 We all realize that now more than ever
25 our forests are going to have more use or pressure

1 exerted on them and we will need a great deal of help
2 in order to survive for the use and enjoyment of all
3 people, be they city slickers, environmentalists or
4 harvesters.

5 Firstly, to maintain the forest one has
6 to have a good access, therefore, I suggest let's not
7 tear down the roads loggers and miners have built,
8 let's keep them up.

9 Our forests have been mined rather than
10 harvested; always removing the best and leaving the
11 poorest. Somewhere good management has to start or
12 there will be nothing left to manage, harvest or enjoy.

13 In hardwood stands, selective cutting of
14 marked trees has produced continuous crops at
15 reasonably frequent intervals and can continue on
16 forever to do this. The inflow being a longer period
17 in poorer stands.

18 The States of Michigan and Wisconsin have
19 many examples of this type of management. One example
20 is the Goodman forest started by Mr. Goodman in 1928
21 after he realized that he would have no forest to
22 manage or log if major planning and changes were not
23 made.

24 Results of the example are a healthy well
25 growing forest providing recreation work and many more

1 forms of healthy and thriving wildlife and fish.
2 Healthy and growing forests are as easy to maintain as
3 poor stunted pieces of logged over and forgotten
4 forests.

5 Now, then, how do we go about starting on
6 this route? By beginning now and progressing a little
7 at a time until the objective is reached. These
8 hearings, for example, are perhaps a good start.

9 I decided to put in more examples of
10 suggestions and at this point I refer to my back
11 packages which are listed as (a) and (b). Suggestions
12 for improving our forest are: Keep existing roads and
13 logging roads being built, without access you can do
14 nothing, e.g., fire protection, getting to an area for
15 other purposes; use a selective harvesting system in
16 harvesting the forest; mark all trees to be cut in a
17 cutting area; remove poor quality trees and marking as
18 much as possible; you cannot deplete stands too heavy
19 at first if you do use this method; mark a percentage
20 of the better quality trees choosing the most mature;
21 establish a rotation base on growing ability and
22 regeneration capability of the stands determined by
23 assessment of the stand type condition; harvest using a
24 system which will also complement the production of
25 food and maintain shelter for wildlife; leave

1 unmerchantable areas in a natural state to support
2 --harvested areas in a balance with the overall
3 surrounding terrain; parks made excellent wilderness
4 areas, manage them to preserve some wilderness; healthy
5 managed forests support more fish and game, as stated
6 before, the Goodman Forest has a large and healthy
7 wildlife population. This system will work, but
8 requires time, money and patience.

9 Forests of Algoma can provide a living
10 for us forest workers, factories and store workers,
11 manufacturing and selling products made from its
12 resources. Wildlife can thrive and will thrive because
13 there will always be food and shelter available. With
14 proper planning, wildlife and environmentalists will
15 have as much enjoyment and use as everyone else.

16 A total wilderness is usually
17 inaccessible to most people and provides use and
18 enjoyment for few. Parks such as Lake Superior and
19 Lady Evelyn provide for these people. Our forests and
20 streams should be for the use of all, open to all and
21 made available to all. Let's not destroy this
22 resource, let's build on it and make it the best forest
23 in the world.

24 Thank you.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.

1 Anstess.

2 Are there any questions for Mr. Antess?

3 Yes, Ms. MacIntrye?

4 MS. MacINTYRE: I agree with Mr. Anstess
5 on some points, but I would just like some
6 clarification. He states that he would like to see
7 poor quality trees removed, and yet in the same breath
8 he asked for provisions for shelter for wildlife.

9 I would just like to state that a poor
10 quality tree from a forester's point of view is very
11 often a good wildlife tree as I've seen as many as five
12 species of animals using the cull tree as a home.

13 Do you see a provision for that, Mr.
14 Anstess?

15 MR. ANSTESS: When you are referring to
16 poor quality trees, you can clarify that further by
17 species; for example, a tree that might have a hole in
18 it might be a cedar or it might be a dead tree that has
19 a hole in it which would still suffice for the animal.

20 If you remove poor quality and you leave
21 vigorous healthy growing trees at all ages, you are
22 going to have a healthy forest with much more food in
23 it for animals and there is still is enough sufficient
24 shelter in surrounding areas to provide the food and
25 shelter that they need.

1 The Goodman Forests, I quote again, shows
2 this example very strongly.

3 MS. MacINTYRE: Thank you. I have one
4 more little question. The roads access, on one hand
5 you say that you would like to see areas maintained as
6 wilderness areas, but you really strongly believe that
7 a roads access is needed to keep them a wilderness
8 area.

9 I'm kind of confused on this point
10 because a wilderness area, to my way of thinking, is an
11 area in which man doesn't really have much domain. The
12 idea of an access road, how would you address the
13 problems that an access road brings to an area, such as
14 overuse and use by unregistered vehicles?

15 MR. ANSTESS: The only reason that access
16 roads bring problems of overuse is because there's not
17 enough access roads, there's too few access roads. The
18 opposition condition is created.

19 If you abandon all your roads, you are
20 forcing people to use a few roads. If you open roads
21 to a great extent, you disperse people over a much
22 greater area and you put -- more people are able to see
23 the areas plus they have more areas to go to.

24 MS. MacINTYRE: Thank you. Isn't that
25 based on the fact that there is only a limited number

1 of people that will be using these roads?

2 Wouldn't you see an increased number of
3 people if you had an increased number of roads?

4 MR. ANSTESS: Yes, you would. Is that
5 not the purpose? Everyone should have a right to use
6 the forest, it shouldn't be restricted to anyone, any
7 particular group. Some people like to take their car
8 and go for a drive in the forest, but they can't afford
9 to hike or canoe way back in or don't desire to.

10 MS. MacINTYRE: Do you think we have an
11 unlimited amount of forest that's available for this
12 kind of use?

13 MR. ANSTESS: We have no unlimited amount
14 of forest. What we have is a forest that should be
15 managed to provide for all and this is our problem; we
16 have to provide for everyone, just not just a few
17 individuals in some selfish cases.

18 MS. MacINTYRE: Thank you very much.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.

20 Anstess.

21 MR. ANSTESS: Thank you.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Denis Duchesneau
23 here?

24 DENIS DUCHESNEAU, Sworn.

25 MR. DUCHESNEAU: I thank you for the

1 opportunity to give my opinion at this hearing. I am a
2 contractor in the forest. I extract pulp and logs and
3 material for different mills and for me it's a family
4 business. My little family has been participating and
5 we employ a few people too.

6 There is well intention people who get
7 emotional over environment issue with very little
8 practical experience in the bush and are effecting
9 government policies and practice.

10 Another subject here is some species such
11 as jack pipe, spruce. Clearcutting should be the
12 preferred method because these trees are not wind firm
13 and it's not practical to have -- to leave on road
14 corridors along roadside. It is not safe because these
15 trees may fall into the roads.

16 Some other species could have different
17 method of harvesting. Hardwood, for example, would be
18 a different system and it's also true on some other
19 species for the area of concern. There could be some
20 modified cutting on some area to prevent larger tree to
21 fall across creeks, rivers into the lakes. I think in
22 some case some of them should be removed without making
23 a clearcut right through lakes or creeks.

24 Another subject here is the boundary line
25 for the cut should be done at the cost and the

1 responsibility of MNR. There is very few people in the
2 forest that have the expertise to mark those line
3 properly and if the MNR managed the forest they should
4 tell where they want people to cut by marking the line
5 themselves and even, in some cases, if they leave some
6 seed trees or other restriction it should be well
7 marked by the Ministry.

8 There should be no costs for the use of
9 aggregate, no permit required, but of course we should
10 slope those pits after we're done to bring them in a
11 safe manner when the job is complete.

12 I also believe a cut approval should
13 automatically include all work permit required to do
14 the job, instead of to have to apply for half dozen
15 permit for the same area. In some instance they issue
16 permits to go and mark the line, another permit to cut
17 the roadway, the trees to build a road, another one to
18 build a road, then they have another one for harvesting
19 and, in some cases, they even ask to get another permit
20 for hauling it out of the bush.

21 Those new permit, I don't know if it's a
22 regulation or what is it, but in some cases it appear
23 like it's just -- like, some of the Ministry staff to
24 create more paperwork or more work. I don't know if
25 they have lack of work or what the score there is.

1 Compensation should be given to loggers
2 when permits are delayed or when restrictions are made
3 when it makes it uneconomic to operate. If there are
4 too many restrictions and it is not economically
5 possible to do it, there should be a compensation if
6 they want to get it done and also when the permits are
7 not ready there should be compensation to the loggers.

8 The fine for infraction should be limited
9 to blatant cases. I mean by this, sometimes there is
10 some human error, minor error and I don't think the
11 Ministry should go to all the expense of a court case
12 for a minor little thing. It should be if there is a
13 serious matter.

14 Licensing should be assured that they
15 will have adequate supply of wood by volume not by area
16 because with all the restrictions that that the
17 Ministry is putting on some area it reduces the volume
18 in some cases by more than half.

19 We should have a user pay system for
20 roads; for instance, the fisherman, the hunters, MNR,
21 the loggers or other users should all pay for the use
22 of the road because in the past the loggers build a
23 road, they do all the expense, everybody is allowed to
24 use it. So I think when somebody is allowed to use a
25 road they should be paying for the road. That's what

1 we do in another parts -- other roads in the province,
2 only in the bush we get those rules.

3 Fire fighting equipment should be carried
4 by all users not just logging contractors. Loggers are
5 a very small percentage of responsibility on the forest
6 fires. The biggest percentage comes from other users
7 and so far I think only logging contractors have to
8 carry fire fighting equipment.

9 Fishing and hunting regulations should be
10 the same for all users, native or non-native alike. We
11 are all Canadian and I think it should be equal for
12 everybody.

13 The beaver population is out of control
14 in some areas and is causing a lot of waste of good
15 timber and good ground. I think the Ministry in a case
16 like this should maybe interfere and if the trappers
17 don't get them we will have to reduce the population
18 somehow.

19 Another item is the outboard motor
20 exhausting into the water should be banned on all
21 waterbodies. Carbon monoxide put directly in the water
22 I think is totally wrong because carbon monoxide will
23 kill plants, animals, fish, it will kill anything. I
24 think today we should be able to find another way to
25 propel those boats but putting exhaust and oil in some

1 cases right in the lake and rivers.

2 Reserves around beaver ponds and swamps
3 are not necessary. In fact, cuts along a swamp will
4 generate moose feed. I believe there should be a
5 difference between a beaver pond, a swamp and a lake
6 which is not the same thing.

7 There should be a clearer definition of
8 what constitutes a waterbody requiring an AOC. It
9 seems like there is many different interpretations in
10 this matter. There should be a definition of what is a
11 creek. I don't believe a drain is a creek and there
12 should be definition of what a creek is because in many
13 instances it's mentioned in the permits for creek
14 crossings and some other reason too mentioned about a
15 creek, but nobody seems to agree -- they don't seem to
16 all agree on what a creek is and I think there should
17 be better definition of this, creek.

18 In conclusion, I would like to thank the
19 Ministry of Natural Resources for the good work they've
20 been doing. I've been working with them for over 30
21 years now, as a contractor for around 25 years in this
22 neighbourhood between Searchmont and Elliott Lake.

23 I think they did a fantastic job. I
24 don't think the environment was effected in any way and
25 I think that's one of the reasons why it is one of the

1 best area for wildlife since approved management has
2 been done properly, but in the last couple years there
3 seems to be lots of new rules and regulations being
4 included at the ministry and not explicit enough for
5 anybody to understand them right and everybody is as
6 nervous about how to go about it, how to go about a new
7 guideline, and there seems to be, like, big confusion.

8 If you go to the Ministry, nobody knows
9 exactly what to do. They throw the question to another
10 guy and it don't seem to be very easy to have a
11 positive answer, and I don't blame people from the
12 Ministry here at this level, at the district level for
13 that. I think if I was in their shoes it would be
14 exactly the same situation because it's too fluid.

15 They took the authority away from those
16 people. They way I see it, they were doing a fine job
17 and now everybody is throwing in their opinions in how
18 they should manage the bush and many of them without
19 any qualification to do so telling the people who have
20 been going to school to learn how to look after the
21 bush operation or to manage the bush and I think that's
22 not quite right to put those people in that situation.
23 Let people from MNR do that. Thank you.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
25 Duchesneau.

1 Does anyone have a question for Mr.

2 Duchesneau?

3 Yes, Ms. Lindsay?

4 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: I don't actually have
5 a question, but am I free to make a comment on Mr.
6 Duchesneau's...

7 MADAM CHAIR: Could you speak up a
8 little, please.

9 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: I do not actually
10 have a question, but am I free to make a comment on Mr.
11 Duchesneau's presentation?

12 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, you are.

13 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Okay. With regards
14 to the areas of concern and buffer strips left around
15 creeks and beaver ponds and marshes, they are very
16 necessary because beaver will usually inhabit a marsh,
17 swamp or pond before they inhabit a lake which most
18 often has a stone shoreline because beaver must have
19 mud to winterize their home and in stoney lakes they
20 cannot possibly survive.

21 I still would agree with him, there
22 should be a definition of some type if it does not
23 already exist as to the differences between some of
24 these.

25 I know of hundreds of trappers who would

1 really love to know where there is an area where beaver
2 are out of control, have a huge population. I will be
3 first in line.

4 Again, I would support him in that
5 respect, though, that if there is such an area, and I
6 know of actually several myself that I feel are not
7 trapped properly, the Ministry should remove a trapper
8 who is not trapping their zone and put someone in who
9 will do the job, not only to make road building and
10 extraction easier for the logger, but also to maintain
11 a healthy beaver population.

12 And I may be out of place in this, but
13 with regards to user pay on logging roads, I think the
14 people of Ontario in many instances, not all, already
15 subsidize logging roads.

16 If I'm not out of place in defense
17 perhaps of the Ministry, I think Mr. Bill Lannin could
18 very knowledgeably advise myself, as well as others
19 here, as to the amounts which I think are quite
20 considerably that some of the logging companies have
21 received from the government to build their roads which
22 should be usable to all who paid for them.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah?

24 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, I just
25 wanted to clarify for Ms. Lodge Lindsay's sake that --

1 I think she was expecting a comment from Mr. Lannin is
2 my concern. Am I correct?

3 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: No, I wasn't actually
4 expecting one, but I know logging companies do get
5 grants, considerable grants sometimes to build their
6 roads. I wanted people and the Board to realize that,
7 but I'm not in a position to say how many hundreds of
8 thousands of dollars these grants are.

9 So I just felt that if Mr. Lannin felt he
10 was in the position and was able to that he could
11 knowledgeably advise all of us where I do not want to
12 undertake that. That's all.

13 I'm not putting him on the spot. It's
14 just that I know they get grants, I know they get
15 hundreds of thousands of dollars towards building
16 logging roads which the public pays for and I feel
17 should, therefore, be able to use, but I do not know
18 the specifics to give you the information.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: I just wanted to refer
20 Mr. Lodge Lindsay - I hope I haven't got that
21 backwards - to the fact that there has been quite a bit
22 of evidence with regard to road funding and access
23 roads generally before the Board already and obviously
24 it wouldn't be appropriate to go through all that now,
25 so perhaps we could give her information as to where

1 she could find that.

2 MR. MARTEL: There are no tolls allowed
3 in the Province of Ontario. The last toll was cut out,
4 I guess the Burlington Skyway, years ago and I haven't
5 seen any government or anybody suggesting there be
6 tolls anywhere in Ontario. I think we are barking up a
7 wrong tree on that one.

8 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: Sounds excellent to
9 me. Thank you very much.

10 MADAM CHAIR: There are statistics, Ms.
11 Lodge Lindsay, on the amount of money that government
12 pays to forestry companies to build roads and that is
13 admitted as evidence and I'm sure the MNR could give
14 those numbers to you.

15 MR. CASSIDY: Well, I might be able to
16 assist as well. It's in Volumes 192 and 193 of the
17 transcript if Ms. Lodge Lindsay wishes to review it.

18 The evidence is straightforward that that
19 road funding is fast drying up to being almost
20 non-existent and the vast majority of road funding is
21 now paid for by the companies themselves.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
23 comments?

24 Yes, sir.

25 MR. OLIVER: My name is Dave Oliver. I

1 haven't spoke before these hearings before. I find the
2 attitude of removing areas of concern around beaver
3 ponds and markers in a clearcut area totally
4 unnecessary because the land is being totally clearcut
5 in the first place. To me these are ideal areas to
6 leave for habitat for animals as small ecosystems and I
7 think they are very necessary to maintain that.

8 By stripping the trees away from all of
9 the small streams and/or larger streams the water
10 temperature rises, it affects the fish populations in
11 the small streams and in the larger streams in turn and
12 I think these are ideal spots that could well be left
13 rather than the rape and plunder as I might put it to
14 take any of stick that stand.

15 Thank you.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Oliver.

17 Yes, sir?

18 MR. THOMAS: Concerning the addresses
19 that have been made on access roads, this speaker
20 tonight that just spoke is only one of many who have
21 made the suggestion that the only people that use
22 access roads are anglers and hunters and I do take
23 exception to that.

24 It is true that access to a number of
25 remote areas is done by these roads by anglers and

1 hunters but there's also berry pickers, there's
2 sightseers, there's mushroom pickers, a lot of people
3 use these access roads.

4 It would be nice if every angler that
5 drove up and down these roads came home with a full
6 catch of fish, but that doesn't happen and it's a
7 proven fact that probably 60 per cent of the time spent
8 angling in remote areas is for the pristine and the
9 aesthetic value that goes with the experience of
10 catching fish.

11 I don't think anyone is naive enough to
12 think that a fisherman goes out for 12 hours in a canoe
13 or in a boat on a river or wherever it might be and
14 works hard all day to catch one fish only to be there
15 to catch that fish and take him home so he can eat him
16 or throw him in his freezer.

17 There is a lot more involved here than
18 just going in and raping the resource by taking
19 advantage of the fact that it's easier to get to these
20 places and our motto in our association is
21 'Sportsmanship and Conservation.'

22 We are the ones who run CFIC projects,
23 who restock lakes and river systems, we are the ones
24 who go out and are beginning to take adopt-a-stream
25 programs and work in remote areas to re-establish

1 spawning beds and whatever it might be and I think it's
2 important for this misconception to be put to rest
3 right here.

4 Access roads are not only so anglers and
5 hunters can go in and use and abuse the resource, there
6 is a lot more involved in that and I think it's time
7 that the public began to understand that perception
8 that people want to get into the forest for a lot of
9 different reasons and my camera is as busy as my
10 fishing rod is when I'm in these remote areas.

11 Thank you.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Thomas.

13 Are there any more questions of Mr.
14 Duchesneau?

15 Ms. Lodge Lindsay?

16 MS. LODGE LINDSAY: He's a tall
17 gentlemen. I have one more, which I hope perhaps the
18 Board picked up tonight.

19 The Ministry of Natural Resources already
20 allots what they consider, I would hope, were certainly
21 sufficient areas to be cut by the wood products
22 industry.

23 Tonight we have heard one logger state
24 that the buffer strips that are left along the road are
25 needed by the industry or they cannot afford to make

1 the cuts. We have had another logger say that the
2 buffer strips left along creeks and marshes and ponds
3 are needed or they can't afford to make the cuts.

4 Once the immense areas allotted to the
5 industry have been cut and the areas along all roadways
6 and buffers have been cut and the cut has been extended
7 to include all the buffers around marshes and creeks
8 and ponds, where do they expect other users to enjoy
9 the forest or wildlife to live?

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Lodge
11 Lindsay.

12 I have one quick question for Mr.
13 Duchesneau, and that is: Have you lost many working
14 days because permits have been slow in being approved
15 for you to start various activities?

16 MR. DUCHESNEAU: Yes. This spring we
17 lost actually over six weeks of work because of the
18 delay in permit.

19 MADAM CHAIR: And was this permit for one
20 activity or was it the six permits you talked about?

21 MR. DUCHESNEAU: It was for logging
22 purpose, like for the complete operation. What they
23 call in some case interim DCL, that's because the
24 licence were not issued on the 1st of April, like they
25 were planned to be, and it cut -- this delay caused a

1 lot of problem because we didn't have no place to cut
2 after the 1st of April.

3 The end of the five years program was at
4 the end of March. Five years ago the Ministry knew the
5 five years plan is going to end up at the end of March
6 and I didn't feel it was right after the 1st of April
7 to not have any permit to go to work, and also for all
8 the others -- all the people who work in the bush this
9 year lost some time over.

10 MADAM CHAIR: And this happened to other
11 loggers in your district, not just yourself?

12 MR. DUCHESNEAU: That's correct.

13 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: I'm sorry to interrupt.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah?

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Just a couple of
17 questions arising out of that last exchange.

18 Mr. Duchesneau, is it? I hope I'm
19 pronouncing your name --

20 MR. DUCHESNEAU: That's correct.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Duchesneau.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: I understand that you
23 were issued an interim district cutting licence, did I
24 hear you correctly on that, it was interim.

25 And is your usual licence, the one that's

1 usually issued to you in the spring an Order-In-Council
2 licence?

3 MR. DUCHESNEAU: That's correct.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: So the interim district
5 cutting licence was issued to you to cover over that
6 period until your final licence was ready?

7 MR. DUCHESNEAU: The final licence just
8 comes this week.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: And you have had an
10 interim DCL to cover the period up to this week; have
11 you?

12 MR. DUCHESNEAU: Not for the -- from the
13 1st of April until the middle of May we didn't have no
14 permit to work.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: From the 1st of April
16 until the middle of May you had no district cutting
17 licence?

18 MR. DUCHESNEAU: That's correct.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: And did you work with the
20 district staff in obtaining an interim district cutting
21 licence?

22 MR. DUCHESNEAU: Just about every day.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: And were there some
24 changes or amendments or something that resulted in
25 that delay of six weeks?

1 MR. DUCHESNEAU: I don't quite understand
2 what you really mean by this question.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: I'm just wondering,
4 you've had I suppose a number of interim district
5 cutting licences and I'm just wondering if there were
6 any particular circumstances that resulted in that
7 six-week delay in your case, for instance, a change in
8 your requirements or something like that?

9 MR. DUCHESNEAU: No. I believe the delay
10 was not due to those restrictions, must have been at
11 the highest level, maybe not in Blind River area must
12 be at the highest level like either Toronto or
13 something like this.

14 Maybe Mr. Lannin could answer this
15 question a lot better.

16 MADAM CHAIR: It's not our normal
17 procedure that we have the MNR give evidence at the
18 hearing, but perhaps we would make an exception
19 tonight - if you were prepared to do so, sir - or you
20 could send us a letter responding to Mr. Duchesneau and
21 send a copy to him as well. If you had a quick
22 explanation, we'd certainly listen to that now.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: I think under the
24 circumstances, Mrs. Koven, we would probably be better
25 to supply that information in writing so we can confirm

1 all the facts in this particular case.

2 So we will give an undertaking to look
3 into that situation generally and provide a response to
4 that undertaking to the Board with a copy to Mr.
5 Duchesneau.

6 MADAM CHAIR: And to Mr. Duchesneau as
7 well.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Is that okay with you, Mr.
10 Duchesneau?

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

12 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you very
13 much. Merci beaucoup.

14 MR. DUCHESNEAU: Thank you.

15 MADAM CHAIR: I think we have completed
16 all the presentations for this evening.

17 Thank you again everyone for coming, for
18 some of you for the last few days, and it's been a bit
19 of an endurance contest this evening, but thank you
20 again for your attendance, and good evening.

21 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair, I have just
22 two brief matters.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Oh, Mr. Cassidy?

24 MR. CASSIDY: As usual I have two brief
25 matters to raise.

1 First of all, with respect to the issue
2 -regarding the Forests for Tomorrow site visit,
3 yesterday we were provided with a copy of an opinion
4 which Mr. Turkstra I believe prepared for the benefit
5 of the Board and it is my understanding from a
6 conversation with him that the intent of circulating
7 that to the parties is that at some point in the
8 future, should any of the parties feel it necessary,
9 they can address you with concerns or comments on that
10 opinion, and I'm not however aware of the timing in
11 which you intend to issue your ruling so that I might
12 advise my colleague Mr. Cosman as to when he might
13 address the Board, if he feels it necessary, on Mr.
14 Turkstra's opinion.

15 MADAM CHAIR: I don't think it has ever
16 been the intention, Mr. Cassidy, of this Board that
17 every time we receive a legal opinion from our counsel,
18 Mr. Turkstra, we will then hear more submissions from
19 the parties. That isn't the way it has been set up.

20 MR. CASSIDY: I'm only basing my comments
21 on what I was told by Mr. Turkstra yesterday, Madam
22 Chair.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Oh. Well, maybe Mr.
24 Turkstra doesn't have it right, but we had agreed at
25 the beginning of when we first hired Mr. Turkstra that

1 if he gave us any legal opinions we were most happy to
2 provide them to the parties in writing so that you will
3 know what he has told us, and that's what he has done
4 in this case.

5 We don't intend to listen to any more
6 replies from the parties, although I will say that Ms.
7 Swenarchuk sent us written comments today on what Mr.
8 Turkstra has said, so that does open the door a bit.
9 It wasn't our intention to have another formal round of
10 submissions.

11 However, you have raised the matter and
12 Ms. Swenarchuk did send comments today. Are you asking
13 to make submissions to the Board, because in that case
14 we will have to set a time to do that. It's not the
15 way we would do things, but...

16 MR. CASSIDY: It is common practice of
17 other tribunals that when a Board's opinions or
18 counsel's opinions are circulated among the parties
19 that the parties, if necessary, if they feel it
20 necessary may have the opportunity to comment on that.

21 I understand this Board's position. I
22 was not aware that Ms. Swenarchuk had sent submissions.
23 I was, however, under the impression that's why I
24 wanted to confirm with you that Mr. Turkstra's view was
25 that we would have an opportunity. I am not in a

1 position at this point simply because I have been
2 unable, due to being here, to consult with Mr. Cosman
3 as to whether or not he intends to make submissions.

4 I will be in a position to advise you of
5 that tomorrow and, if necessary, I would think it would
6 be appropriate simply to send a letter similar to what
7 Ms. Swenarchuk did.

8 So my answer to your --

9 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Could I ask a
10 question. Mr. Huff, do you know if Ms. Swenarchuk sent
11 that letter around to the parties as well as the Board?

12 MR. HUFF: I can honestly say I don't
13 know.

14 MADAM CHAIR: I don't know either.

15 MR. CASSIDY: It would be helpful for us
16 to review that letter, of course, before we make any
17 further submissions.

18 MADAM CHAIR: You can do that. The
19 quickest route is to get ahold of Mr. Pascoe who can
20 make copies for you this evening.

21 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Well, I don't -- excuse me,
23 Ms. Blastorah. The Ministry of Natural Resources will
24 not be making any more submissions on this matter?

25 MS. BLASTORAH: Unfortunately, Mrs.

1 Koven, I haven't been involved in this exchange at all.

2 I am aware that some submissions were made.

3 I really don't want to commit the
4 Ministry without taking instructions on the matter, I
5 simply don't know.

6 MADAM CHAIR: The Board is prepared to
7 receive written submissions with respect to Mr.
8 Turkstra's opinion following the submissions we
9 received from the parties initially.

10 We want to be in receipt of those
11 submissions in writing by Tuesday, twelve o'clock noon
12 Tuesday, and we will be issuing our ruling shortly
13 thereafter.

14 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you, Madam Chair. I
15 appreciate the direction.

16 The other matter I would like to raise in
17 advance of your going to Espanola next week is an
18 invitation I would like to extend on behalf of E.B.
19 Eddy Forest Products Limited for you to tour their
20 paper mill in Espanola.

21 Specifically this paper mill produces the
22 specialty products that you have heard evidence about,
23 and I'm not going to go through the rather long list of
24 these products, but the processes involved in producing
25 the products such as Bible paper requires certain

1 unique characteristics which E.B. Eddy would be pleased
2 to explain to you on a short tour of their mill, and on
3 behalf of that company, I'm extending an invitation to
4 you.

5 If the Board wishes to have a brief tour
6 of that mill, I would happy to cause the arrangements
7 to be made at your direction. And as well, that
8 invitation would be extended to any other parties, any
9 other major parties to attend on that tour.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Well, I never pass up an
11 invitation to visit a paper mill. Mr. Martel has been
12 through many more of these places than I have been, so
13 I would say I would like a tour.

14 The only time that's available is the
15 morning of election day which is next Thursday.

16 MR. CASSIDY: All right.

17 MADAM CHAIR: The 6th of September.

18 MR. CASSIDY: Does that mean we count you
19 out, Mr. Martel.

20 MR. MARTEL: Well, I have to vote early
21 and vote often, so I'm not sure.

22 MR. CASSIDY: If any of the other parties
23 would like to attend and send a representative, if they
24 could please advise me as soon as possible I would be
25 pleased to make the arrangements as well and we would

1 announce the final arrangements in Espanola.

2 Thank you, Madam Chair.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you for the
4 invitation, Mr. Cassidy.

5 And that concludes our business for the
6 evening.

7 ---Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 10:35 p.m., to be
8 reconvened at the Pinewood Motor Inn, 378 Station
9 Road, Espanola, Ontario, on Wednesday, September
10 5th, 1990, commencing at 2:00 p.m.

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